TRADE AND INDUSTRY

17 August 1972 Volume 8 No 7 10p

North Sea oil—£1,500 million market for UK goods and services

Export opportunities in Mozambique

Annual review of temporary exemptions from import duty

Industrial countries' trade and production first quarter 1972

If you're not metric-minded, where will your exports go?

Countries already metric or changing now: 131*

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Andorra
Arab Republic of Egypt
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Belgium
Bermuda
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China (People's Republic)
Colombia
Congo (Republic)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
East Germany
Ecuador
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
Formosa
France
Gabon
Germany (Federal Republic)
Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland (Republic)
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libya
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malagasy Republic
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives (Republic)
Mali
Malta GC
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolian People's Republic
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka (*formerly* Ceylon)
Sudan
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad & Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Vietnam
Western Samoa
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

USA. Proposals for going metric are now before Congress

The others: 10

Barbados
Burma
Gambia
Jamaica
Liberia
Nauru
Sierra Leone
Tonga
Yemen Arab Republic
Yemen People's Democratic Republic

Clearly, opportunities for exporters are many times greater when those exports are manufactured in metric.

Already 86% of world trade is between the 131* countries that have chosen the metric system. So obviously companies working in metric are more cost-efficient in the world's export markets. Is yours one of those competitive and progressive companies?

If you are responsible for the future of your company start thinking about metrication. Many are already benefiting from the changeover – and not only the exporters.

Business is ten times simpler in metric.

For more information, write to the Metrication Board (BDD20), 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE

*Not including dependent territories of the UK.

Trade and Industry

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North Sea oil—a £1,500 million market for British goods and services

IN the world context offshore oil and gas operations first got under way in the USA and by 1971 the US total offshore production was about 80 million tons. Next in size in that year was Saudi Arabia (60 million tons). Contributions from smaller production areas offshore include Iran (19 million tons), Nigeria (18 million tons), Australia (15 million tons) and Venezuela (13 million tons). These 1971 figures can be compared with estimates for future UK offshore oil production of around 25 million tons annually by the mid seventies. If this were trebled by 1980 the UK contribution to world offshore oil production may well be sizeable in relation to other countries. What is certain is that activity on a major scale is being generated off our shores, involving a massive injection of capital investment on the part of oil companies from all over the world.

The opportunities for British industry arising from these developments lie in the supply of goods and services. In particular, the fabricators in heavy steel, including firms whose normal task is the manufacture of pressure vessels and similar elements of petro-chemical installation, can make an important contribution to the construction of production platforms; the construction equipment industry can provide and develop equipment for onshore and offshore work, particularly pipelaying; and the manufacturers of process plant, whose customers include the petro-chemical industries, should have improved opportunities in providing equipment for the exploitation and production of gas and oil and for the handling and treating of these products at all stages. These are only some of the sectors of our manufacturing industry which, together with others, could become profitably involved.

In the services sector the opportunities are illustrated by the fact that already in Aberdeen alone no less than 50 trades have felt a marked impact from North Sea activities. The advantage probably lies with those companies which can set up nearest the scene of action, and as North Sea exploration moves north it is possible to foresee the necessary service industries establishing themselves further north in Scotland and in the Orkneys and Shetlands. At the same time general engineering companies in the north east region of England and in central Scotland are particularly well placed to carry out maintenance and supply contracts of all kinds, and many are already doing so.

Value of the market

At a recent conference in Scotland the chairman of Shell estimated that the cost over a decade to bring one oil field into production, at a rate of 250,000 barrels per day, would be some £250 million, which might break down roughly as follows:

Platform structures and production facilities	£100 million
Drilling costs	£70 million
Offshore trunk and service lines	£65 million
Shore base facilities	£15 million

If, as many forecasters predict, five or six such oil fields are developed in the North Sea then the opportunities for manufacturers of British goods and for our service industries lie in a new market of some £1,500 million over the next ten years. Nor is this likely to be a temporary phenomenon. Leaders of the oil industry have stressed that the development of oil round our shores will be a very large and continuing activity and although individual North Sea oil fields may have an average life of 25 to 30 years the search for other nearby fields will continue. In any case once the technological base has been developed by British industry the world market for offshore oil and gas equipment will provide a continuing outlet for its products.

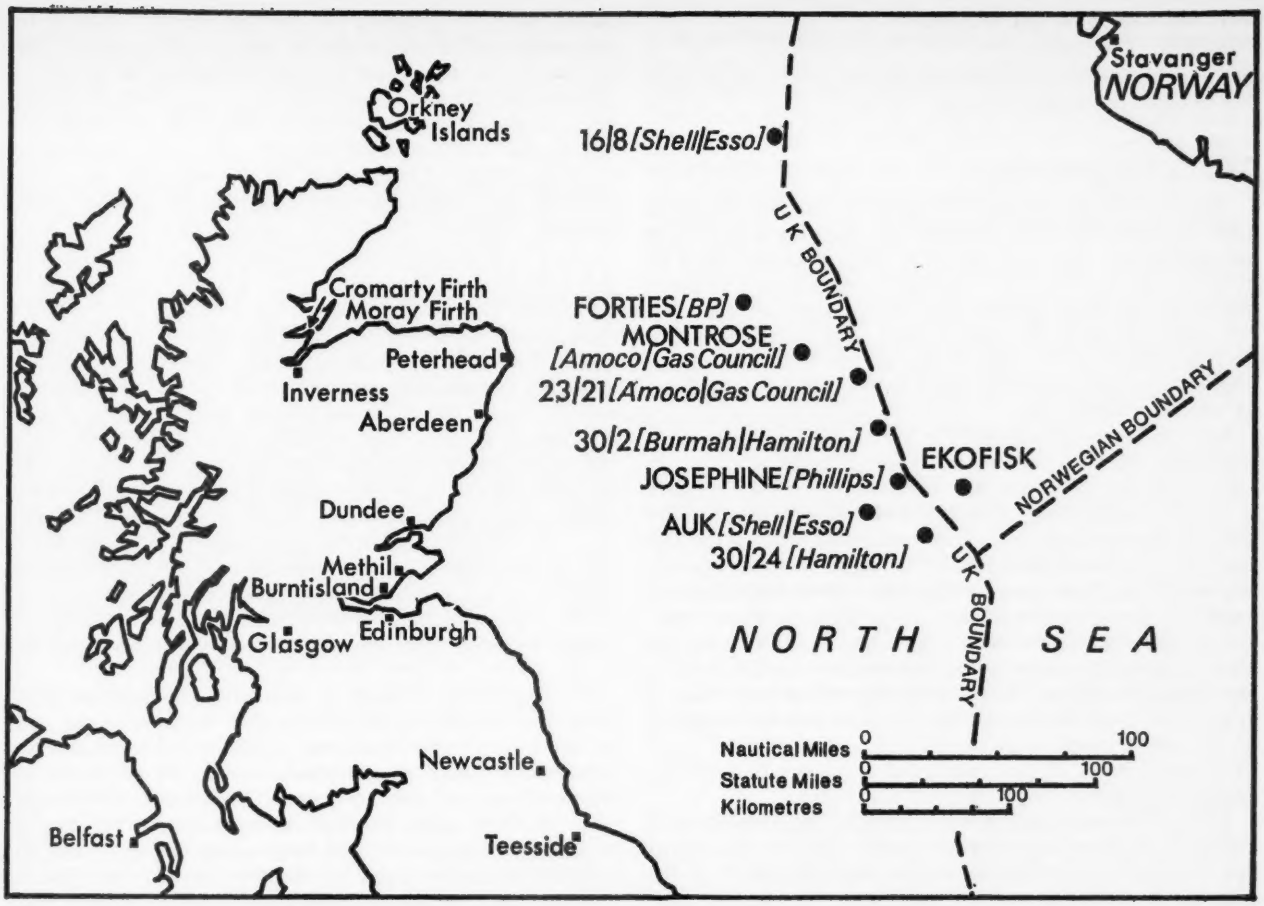
The North Sea background

Interest in the North Sea as a possible hydrocarbon producing area started in the early 1960s and, following the discovery of the large Dutch onshore field at Groningen, was centred on hopes for natural gas. These hopes were rewarded by the discoveries in 1965-7 of large reserves of gas in the Southern Basin of the North Sea. To date five major fields have been found—Leman Bank, West Sole, Hewett, Indefatigable and Viking—and all except the last are producing. Viking comes into production later this year. Together with smaller discoveries total gas reserves in the North Sea are now estimated at around 32 TCF (32×10^{12} cu. ft.).

With the discovery of oil in the Norwegian sector in 1969 attention focused on the Northern waters and in 1970 British Petroleum discovered Forties field; including Forties, nine oil discoveries have been announced so far. Forties, the first UK offshore commercial oil field, is scheduled to start production in late 1974 and to reach a maximum rate of 20 million tons per annum (mtpa) in 1976. Shell/Esso have confirmed that Brent is a major oil field and they also plan to develop their Auk field; the nearby Hamilton Brothers discovery is considered a potential commercial field. Present estimates suggest that in total the North Sea should yield around 25 mtpa by the mid-1970s, possibly trebling by the beginning of the 1980s.

Offshore activities divide up broadly into exploration, development and product transfer stages. For exploration the major equipment is a semi-submersible or a jack-up platform, or alternatively a drilling ship plus various ancillary items. Major items used for development come under the category of 'offshore structures'. These are seabed supported steel or concrete structures installed for the purpose of supporting a drilling platform and production facilities.

Facilities are required for separating or treating the crude oil or gas and the term 'facilities' also covers other utilities located on or off shore. These will include such items as specialised pumps, valves, generators, compressors, separators,


Stavanger
NORWAY
Orkney Islands
16/8 [Shell/Esso]
UK BOUNDARY
Cromarty Firth
Moray Firth
FORTIES [BP]
MONTROSE [Amoco/Gas Council]
Peterhead
Inverness
23/21 [Amoco/Gas Council]
NORWEGIAN BOUNDARY
Aberdeen
30/2 [Burmah/Hamilton]
EKOFISK
JOSEPHINE [Phillips]
Dundee
AUK [Shell/Esso]
30/24 [Hamilton]
Methil
Burntisland
Glasgow
Edinburgh
NORTH SEA
UK BOUNDARY
Nautical Miles 0 100
Statute Miles 0 100
Kilometres 0 100
Newcastle
Belfast
Teesside

scrubbers and gas dehydration and water distillation plant. The submarine pipeline which links offshore structures to the shore—the 'trunkline'— is laid on the seabed by barges using specialised equipment. For offshore construction operations there is a need for derrick barges which are equipped with large cranes used to lift the structures and deck sections into position.

It is in meeting these offshore requirements in particular that British industry needs to develop its technology if it is to exploit anything like the full potential of the North Sea market. In the case of onshore facilities the techniques involved in providing these are already within the capabilities of many firms.

This is also true of the services sector, involving such activities as provision of office, warehouse and catering services; seismic survey; directional drilling services; core testing; navigational aids; diving services; maintenance and inspection services; fabrication and welding services; freight and shipping agencies; and helicopter services. Many other service trades are also involved.

Action by UK industry

There are encouraging signs that British firms are ready to take advantage of the new opportunities either as individual units or by joint ventures involving foreign firms. A number have announced their intention of establishing facilities for manufacturing production platforms or related units. At least six of these are in Scotland: Brown and Root/Wimpey Highland Fabricators at Nigg Bay; Cleveland Bridge with Mid Continent Supply Co. at Alness, Cromarty Firth; J. Ray McDermott at Ardersier, Inverness-shire; Richard Dunston with Saipen, Microperi and Interconsult at Evanton, Cromarty Firth; Motherwell Bridge Engineering/Robb Caledon at Burntisland, Fife; and Redpath Dorman Long, a subsidiary of British Steel Corporation, at Methil, Fife. The former Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Yard at Clydebank is being taken over by the Marathon Shipbuilding Company (UK) Ltd. to manufacture mobile offshore platforms. In addition Weir Pumps Ltd. of Glasgow, Parsons Peebles Ltd. (for electrical equipment) and Rushton Gas Turbines Ltd. (generators) have obtained orders from North Sea operators. At least two other groups in Scotland, Bredero Price and M. K. Shand are considering plans for establishing pipe coating depots.

On Teesside, the Laing Construction Group, in conjunction with a French company, are establishing facilities and have been awarded a £10 million contract by British Petroleum for a fixed leg jacket structure. On the Tyne, William Press Ltd. are developing a site to produce modules for drilling platforms. These structures will weigh up to 500 tons but other facilities will also be capable of manufacturing larger items. Other heavy engineering companies in the North East are also very interested in supplying similar equipment and a number are considering or are already providing facilities for this purpose.

These are only some of the firms already involved in this new market—many others are in the process of negotiation with a view to forming consortia which will have the necessary expertise to offer to the prospective customers. Meanwhile in the field of specialised services UK firms are already meeting a wide range of needs, eg supply vessels and helicopters. Geographically and in many other ways Scotland is very well placed to take advantage of North Sea developments. So also is the North East of England with its three major river areas (Tyne, Wear and Tees) all with a wealth of experience in marine and constructional engineering and in ship repair. The smaller ports also have something to offer, for example on the servicing side of the operation. The market is big enough to

(continued on next page)

bring major benefits not only to Scotland and the North East but to many other areas as well.

The UK capability

Because offshore developments of hydrocarbons first took place in areas remote from UK, the expertise in providing equipment of current design rests mainly abroad and in particular in the USA. It is nevertheless significant that European countries and Japan have had recent successes in bidding for contracts to build offshore structures and drill ships. British industry, although now entering the field, was able to play only a small part in the recent development of natural gas off the shores of the UK.

But the latest developments in the North Sea represent a challenge which is new even to those countries which claim offshore oil expertise. No contractor in any country has yet built a structure of the size and weight which will be required for the exploitation of the oil fields recently discovered in the UK sector of the Continental Shelf. The depth of water and the sea conditions there pose new problems. As exploration extends into deeper waters and as the conditions get more severe the need for totally new technology arises. For this reason the door is open for any efficient manufacturer in the field of structural fabrication. There is probably nothing here which is beyond the capability of existing British contractors—indeed, in the view of people close to the subject, many of the features of the new types of equipment and structures that will be required are particularly suited to UK industry.

Oil companies engaged in exploration for and exploitation of offshore hydrocarbons operate within strictly controlled schedules dictated by the heavy costs involved and the limits imposed by offshore weather conditions. In selecting their suppliers they look for the right kind of management expertise, technological know-how, adequate capital and financial resources and sound labour relations. It is a blend of these qualities, and above all management expertise, which will produce for them equipment at a competitive price which will do the job and do it in the time required—all vital considerations from the viewpoint of the oil companies.

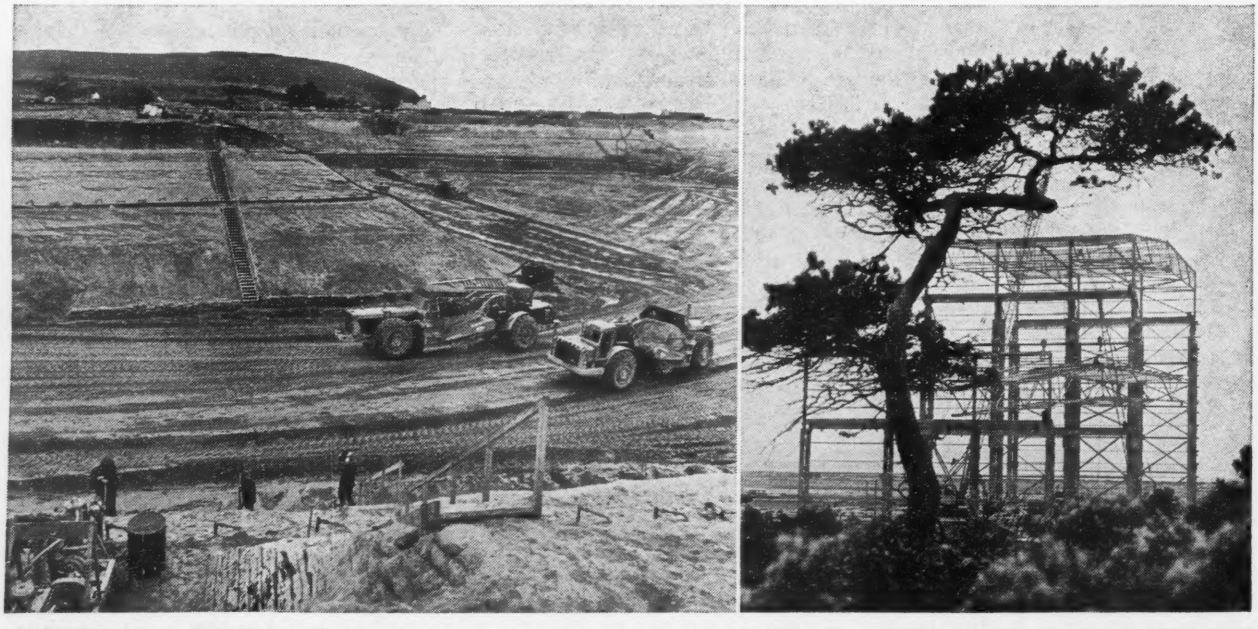
Some of this expertise may have to come from abroad, and indeed there are a number of overseas interests seeking to collaborate with British concerns. But given that some of the techniques and equipment that will be needed have still to be devised there is much scope here for purely British inventiveness. As far as financial resources are concerned there is a considerable willingness on the part of British financial institutions including joint stock banks, merchant banks, investment houses and insurance companies to consider well-founded schemes in this field.

Government action

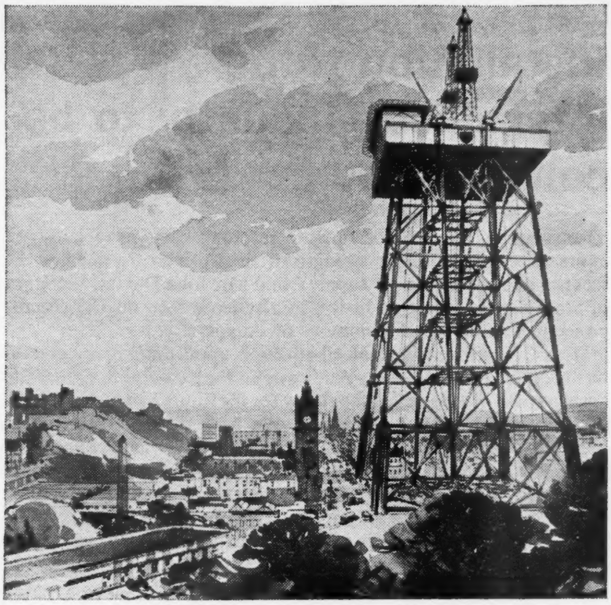
Meanwhile the Government has taken a number of steps to help British industry in this market. Additional work on roads and harbours has been put in hand which will cost several million pounds. Special measures are being taken to ensure accelerated decisions on applications for planning permission, and recently a Bill was introduced at short notice to enable Peterhead Harbour to be developed when difficulties were encountered arising from legislation enacted in 1886. In Scotland the Government has established a Standing Conference on North Sea Oil which will keep under review the activities of the oil companies, various development agencies and local planning authorities and seek to ensure that Scottish companies are brought into contact with North Sea developments.

On May 24 the Minister for Industrial Development (Mr. Christopher Chataway) announced that the Government had set up a study into the expanding market for goods and services required to exploit oil and gas discoveries off the coasts of Britain (*Trade and Industry* June 1, 1972, p383). The study, which is Government financed, is being carried out by International Management and Engineering Group of Britain Ltd. (IMEG), and is concerned with the demand for equipment and structures needed for exploration, production and initial processing of offshore hydrocarbons. It will report on the contracting and engineering services and specialised skills required for the future, including new technologies and R & D requirements. The results of this study will help the Government to assess more precisely the possibilities of increasing UK participation in the new market arising from North Sea developments.

In considering the applications for petroleum production



Site work in progress and office buildings and warehouses under construction at Nigg Bay in the Cromarty Firth, where Brown and Root (UK) Ltd./Wimpey Highlands Fabrications are building one of two drilling/production platforms for BP's Forties field.



An artist's impression of a drilling/production platform for the Forties field—and how it would look if set down by Edinburgh's Princes Street.

licenses on the UK Continental Shelf, the Government takes into account the extent of the contribution which the applicant has made or is planning to make to the economy of the United Kingdom. Oil companies are aware of the advantages of contracting locally for the equipment and supplies which they need, and the Government expects them to give full and fair opportunities to British firms. Provided this is done it is then for industry to seek out the opportunities and to quote competitive prices and delivery dates.

The Department's Warren Spring Laboratory at Stevenage, Herts., is the co-ordinating centre of Government research into questions such as prevention of oil spill during offshore operations. The laboratory is also active in the field of slurry technology (mixing flow etc). In addition it has considerable facilities in the general field of control and instrumentation, including the use of computers and simulation studies. All these facilities and corresponding expertise are relevant to North Sea oil exploration and production and are at the disposal of interested firms.

The National Engineering Laboratory at East Kilbride, Glasgow, has an interest in the engineering problems arising from the exploitation of hydrocarbons in the North Sea and has expertise in matters such as structural design, stress analysis, flow measurement and pumping, which could be of great value to British companies. The Laboratory provides a consultancy service and will undertake research investigations for individual firms. Companies should approach the Laboratory direct for further information.

Companies can take advantage of the various investment incentives provided by the Government. Many of these are of considerable value to firms wishing to expand or to establish themselves, particularly in the assisted areas. The main incentives are:

(i) Free depreciation (ie 100 per cent first year allowance) throughout the country for all investment in plant and machinery

(ii) 40 per cent initial allowance for new industrial buildings and structures throughout the country

(iii) Regional development grants for new industrial buildings in the Assisted Areas for the manufacturing and construction industries (the full list of eligible industries is set out at Annex A in the White Paper *Industrial and Regional Development* Cmnd 4942—the list includes mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and shipbuilding and marine engineering). The rate is to be at 20 per cent in Development and Intermediate Areas and 22 per cent in Special Development Areas

(iv) Regional development grants for capital expenditure on new plant and machinery in manufacturing and construction industries (see above): 20 per cent in Development Areas and 22 per cent in Special Development Areas

(v) Selective assistance in Assisted Areas (or on a countrywide basis where it is in the national interest and cannot be provided from other sources) for promoting the development and creation of new industries, or the modernisation of existing industries

(vi) Tapering production grants for construction of ships or mobile off-shore installations during 1972-74

(vii) Extension of the home credit scheme for purchases of ships or offshore mobile installations

The Research Division of DTI, in partnership with UK firms, is able to engage in research and development projects which will increase the capability of British industry in the field of marine technology. DTI has over the past two years been concerned with £1 million or so of such work, half the cost of which has come from Government, the remainder from industry. Also in the DTI, the newly established Marine Technology Requirements Board will identify opportunities for research into the exploitation of marine resources.

Steps UK industry can take

Apart from making full use of this Government assistance there are a number of things British companies can do to establish themselves in this new market. As a first step, well-conducted market research is essential if the right answers are to be found and resources should be allocated for this task. Information about the activities of the oil industry may be

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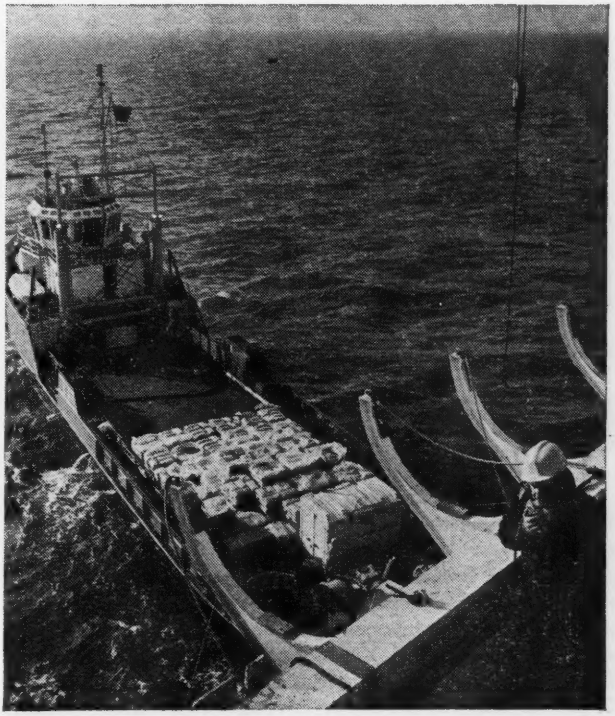
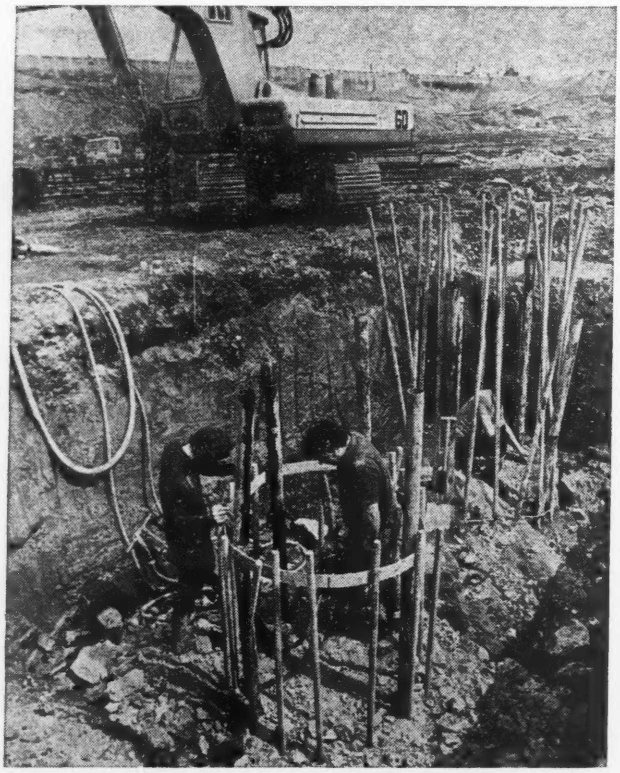


A supply vessel alongside a drilling platform.

THE NORTH SEA OIL MARKET
continued

obtained from the Petroleum Information Bureau and from the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment. The oil companies themselves are very willing to make known their requirements to British companies, if approached. A complete list of all companies engaged on hydrocarbons exploration or development on the Continental Shelf can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry (Oil Division, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1) or from DTI Regional Offices at Edinburgh, Newcastle and elsewhere.

At the same time it is possible to discover how existing requirements are being met and to explore, where necessary, the possibility of combining forces with companies already in the field. Companies which have any specific problem in trying to get into this market should write to their trade association or to their sponsor branch in DTI inviting help.



Construction work on the graving dock near Hartlepool, Co. Durham, where Laing Pipelines (Offshore) will build a production/drilling platform.

Lastly, it would be helpful in the context of the special study referred to above if companies could quickly make their interests known to the firm of consultants concerned—International Management and Engineering Group, 7-8 Savile Row, London W1 (01-437 8690).

To sum up, the provision of equipment for offshore operations is a highly competitive business. But it is well within the capacity of British industry to capture a large part of a vast new market which has arisen on its doorstep. Many companies have already shown themselves alert to the opportunities. However, energetic and imaginative commercial effort on a large scale will be required, and there is little time to be lost. The main task lies with industry itself but, as this article shows, the Government is ready to play its part to ensure that the economy of the United Kingdom reaps the benefits of North Sea oil and gas developments.

NUCLEAR REACTOR POLICY

Installation to be intensified—industry to be consolidated

'DECISIONS in the field of nuclear reactor policy have immense importance for the future strength of British industry and for the security and cost of energy supply:' said Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in a statement on nuclear reactor policy to The House of Commons on August 8.

'The Government is resolved to build upon the major achievements of the Atomic Energy Authority in the past and to ensure the development of a powerful capability for the future in which the AEA will continue to play a vital part. We have decided therefore to intensify the installation of nuclear plants as far as technological progress, environmental constraints, industrial capability and generating plant requirements permit.

'As far as reactor systems are concerned the Government intends:

'To push ahead as rapidly as possible with the development of the sodium-cooled fast reactor, which it sees as the main element, in the long-term, of our nuclear generating programme. A small experimental reactor of this type has been running at Dounreay since 1960, and a 250 MW(E) prototype is expected to run next year. In addition, to arrange for a major programme of work to be carried out over the next five years at an estimated cost of £15 million, largely directed towards component development. It is expected that this system might be ready for a first full-scale order to be placed in the latter part of the '70's and for it to be assuming the major part of nuclear plant orders from the mid-80's.

'To commission a complete and specific design and component development programme for SGHWR (Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor). A 100 MW prototype of this reactor has been operating satisfactorily for four years at Winfrith in Dorset and it is accordingly a strong contender for adoption in the UK grid system. This work is likely to take some 18 months.

'To complete urgently work on the AGR (Advanced Gas-Cooled Reactor) with a view to optimising the benefit to be achieved from the five generating plants of this type currently under construction: in addition to study whether design improvements can be made with a view to maintaining it as a possibility for future construction.

'Two other systems are currently under consideration—HTR (High Temperature Reactor) and LWR (Light Water Reactor). The HTR's propects are in the medium term and we shall explore the possibilities of an international collaborative development. For the LWR our objective is to achieve assurance about the questions that have arisen as to its safety.

'Within about 18 months all this work should have reached the stage where firm orders can be placed. In appraising the generating boards capital investment programmes at that time the Government will seek to secure the healthy development of the nuclear industry.

Industry consolidation

'As to the structure of the industry, a much stronger design and construction capacity than is presently available will be necessary to provide nuclear plants on the scale that the generating boards will need them in the 80's

'It is also reasonable to envisage that the combination of the extensive R & D effort intended and the level of home orders should lead to valuable export business if we have available a strong design and construction capability.

'To this end the Government proposes to encourage the consolidation of the present industry into a single strong unit. It should be closely involved with the AEA in reactor R & D and with AEA and BNFL (British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.) in fuel development and fabrication. It should also have powerful technical and commercial backing. Finally it should be capable of playing its part in international and especially European collaboration in the development and exploitation of nuclear reactors, to which the Government attaches much importance. I am commencing discussions forthwith with all interested parties with a view to constitution as soon as possible the strong unit I envisage.

'In addition, I propose to set up a nuclear power board which will bring together all those having a major part to play in providing me with concerted advice on all aspects of nuclear generation policy and on the Government's role in ensuring the most effective progress in this field. The board will have a major part to play in the decisions to be made in 18 months time about the ordering of generating plants.

'The plans announced in this statement do not require legislation. I intend to proceed as quickly as possible with any necessary consultations with the interests covered in this country and abroad.'

STEEL

Eight per cent financial objective for BSC

THE Minister for Industry, Mr. Tom Boardman, announced on August 9 that a financial objective for the British Steel Corporation during the four years 1973/4 to 1976/7 had been set at an average of 8 per cent.

He has agreed with the BSC that subject to major and unpredictable eventualities, it will work, in 1972/3, within a loss limit of £70 million and keep the increase in net borrowing within a limit of £300 million.

A Member had asked the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, whether he had determined a financial objective for the British Steel Corporation; and whether he would now complete the capital reconstruction of the Corporation provided for in the Iron and Steel Act 1972.

In a written reply Mr. Boardman said:

'Yes. With Treasury approval and after consulting the Corporation, Mr. John Davies has determined under Section 5 of the Iron and Steel Act 1969 that the rate of return on net assets which the Corporation should achieve during the four years 1973/4 to 1976/7 should be an average of 8 per cent, after charging depreciation but before charging interest, taxation and certain exceptional costs.

'As foreshadowed in the White Paper on the Iron and Steel Bill, the Corporation expects to make a loss in 1972/3 and, for this year, I have agreed with the Corporation that, subject to major and unpredictable eventualities, it will work within a loss limit of £70 million and keep the increase in net borrowing within a limit of £300 million. The corresponding limits set for 1971/2 were £100 million and £300 million.

'I expect the Corporation to move into profit in 1973/4, and though I do not expect a return as high as 8 per cent in that year, an 8 per cent average over the four years to 1976/7 should be attained from higher profits in subsequent years. After this period, when the Corporation will be getting full benefit from its investment programme, I shall expect average returns to be higher.

'I also believe it important that the Corporation should have the backing of an adequate reserve. Mr. Davies therefore intends, with Treasury consent, to complete the capital reconstruction provided for in the 1972 Act by reducing the Corporation's indebtedness by £150 million as from September 15, 1972. This sum will be added to the reserve created following the reduction of the Corporation's public dividend capital by £200 million, from which the Corporation has already been authorised to write-off its accumulated deficit of £112 million at April 1, 1972. I shall be prepared similarly to authorise the write-off of the loss incurred in 1972/3. The balance will be available as a reserve for purposes authorised by Mr. Davies. It will remain possible to recapitalise any part of it under Section 4 of the Iron and Steel Act 1969.'

SHIPPING

Collaboration between shipowners and shipbuilders to be encouraged

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in a written Parliamentary reply to a question about the proposal for investment grants for shipping, which had been put to him by the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping and the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, said on August 9:

'After careful examination of these proposals I have concluded that the reintroduction of a general scheme of investment grants for shipping is not economically justifiable in present circumstances. I do, however, want to use my selective powers under the Science and Technology Act 1965 and the Industry Bill (when enacted) to encourage closer collaboration between British shipowners and shipbuilders, to assist the modernisation of British shipyards, and generally to improve the efficiency of both industries. With these objects in mind I intend to consult the industries further as soon as possible.'

The departmental committee on British trade mark law and practice (see July 27 issue, page 150) was joined at its first meeting last week by Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade (seated, left) and Mr. E. Armitage, Comptroller General of the Patent Office (standing, second from right). Mr. H. R. Mathys, chairman of the committee, is seated in the centre, next to Lady Hamilton. The other members of the committee (standing, from the left) are Mr. P. L. Bowtell, Brigadier M. S. K. Maunsell, Mr. Douglas Parker, Mr. Douglas Falconer and Mr. John Hooper. On the extreme right is the committee's secretary, Mr. K. R. Haines.

Industry Act a signal for new attack on problems of older industrial areas

THE Industry Bill, having completed its stages through Parliament, has now received the Royal Assent. The Industry Act together with the Finance Act, which received the Royal Assent on August 3, complete the legislation needed to give effect to the policy outlined in the White Paper on 'Industrial and Regional Development' published at the time of the Budget.

The proposals set out in the White Paper form part of the Government's strategy to achieve a sustained and high rate of national economic growth. The particular significance of the Industry Act is that it signals the start of a new phase of the attack on the problems of the older industrial areas and particularly those with a high level of unemployment.

The regional development grants which the Act authorises for the assisted areas will supplement the main investment incentive of free depreciation on new plant and machinery and an initial allowance of 40 per cent on new industrial buildings and structures which now apply throughout the country. The grants will be made towards the cost of plant, machinery, buildings and works on premises used wholly or mainly for specified qualifying activities—in the main, manufacturing, mining and construction.

Capital expenditure defrayed after March 21, 1972 in respect of plant, machinery and mining works provided after that date in the development and special development areas and on buildings and works (excluding mining works) started after the same date in all the assisted areas, including the intermediate areas, and for two years, the derelict land clearance areas, is now eligible for grant. Announcements about the procedure for applying for grants will be appearing shortly.

The rates of grant in the special development areas will be 22 per cent and in the other qualifying areas, 20 per cent.

Selective assistance

The Industry Act also provides the authority for the Industrial Development Executive to help industry through selective assistance. Under the Minister for Industrial Development, the right hon. Christopher Chataway, who has special responsibility for private sector industry generally and for industrial development in the assisted areas, the Executive operates both centrally, in London, and from new style regional offices located in the regions with substantial assisted areas. These new regional offices will now go ahead to fulfil the Government's aim of helping the regions to help themselves. They will now be able to make selective financial assistance available to encourage investment which promotes employment and modernisation in those areas. Selective financial assistance may also be given outside the assisted areas where it is likely to benefit the United Kingdom economy.

Shipbuilding grants

The Industry Act also contains the necessary powers for the introduction of the shipbuilding construction grant scheme. This will bring substantial help to the shipbuilding industry, which is mainly located in the assisted areas. The Act also extends the financial coverage of the Home Credit Guarantee Scheme for shipbuilding from £700 million to £1,000 million.

Industrial Development Board chairmen appointed

MR. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, announced on August 10 the appointment of chairmen of the Industrial Development Boards for the Northern and North-West Regions. They are:

Northern Region	Mr. J. B. Woodeson
North West Region	Mr. J. G. Parkes

The appointments of Mr. Robert Fairbairn as chairman of the Scottish Industrial Development Board and Mr. William R. Northcott as chairman of the Industrial Development Board for the South West Region have already been announced.

The Industrial Development Boards in Scotland, Wales, and in the Northern, North-West, Yorkshire and Humberside and South West regions of England will advise the strengthened regional offices of the Department to assess the problems of industry in the region and promote industrial development.

The Government White Paper 'Industrial & Regional Development' (Cmnd 4942) published on March 22 said that regional industrial development boards would be set up in the assisted areas to 'advise generally on regional industrial opportunities and in due course on applications for selective financial assistance for the development of industry in their regions'.

Government to support West Belfast self-help project

As a £122,000 contract on a new industrial estate in West Belfast got under way on August 7 the Government announced that as part of its plans to help promote industrial development in the area several new factory sites are to be made available soon.

Mr. David Howell, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Northern Ireland Office, announced that the sites had been identified in a detailed Government survey of the area and that the new estate, which when fully developed will employ several hundred people, will be the location for an experimental training unit.

The sites will allow various types of projects. They will range in size from small areas suitable for workshop or neighbourhood developments to areas of eight or nine acres.

Availability of such sites will substantially complement the self-help industrial development programme being carried out by Whiterock Co-Operative Industrial Estates Ltd., the community organisation which is the motivating force behind the new industrial estate on which site levelling and road works started today on the Upper Springfield Road. The contract was awarded by the Ministry of Commerce to P. J. Walls Ltd., Carryduff.

Activity on the 12 acre site, acquired by the Ministry of Commerce for £75,000, is the second phase in the development of the estate. The first was when the company, formed less than a year ago as a non-profit making Co-operative with its main objective being the provision and maintenance of employment for the benefit of the community, approached the Government on planning and site acquisition problems.

Simultaneously, the company was active in the area promoting community schemes and craft projects, as well as raising funds with which to develop the estate.

Stage three will be the provision of the first building on the estate. It has been agreed with Whiterock Co-Operative Industrial Estates that as soon as site works permit a 7,000 sq. ft. Government factory will be built, as well as the first in the company's own programme of advance factories. Both are scheduled for completion in the spring of 1973.

It is to be in the Ministry factory that the Ministry of Health and Social Services is to establish an experimental training unit which should also have extensive application in other high unemployment areas.

The initial object is to use the factory as a centre for instructing a group of some 20 trainees in complementary skills, thus forming the nucleus of a production unit which should be of considerable interest to the industrialist or self-help organisation attracted by the combination of a modern factory and the nucleus of a labour force.

New programme of work for Short Brothers and Harland

A NEW programme of work for Short Brothers and Harland Ltd. including DTI under-writing the production of further Skyvan aircraft and preliminary work on development of the Skyvan as a 30-seater passenger aircraft was announced in the House of Commons on August 9 by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace.

Mr. Heseltine said: 'In the past four years, Short Brothers and Harland Ltd. have made real progress. The company continues to sell its Skyvan aircraft in a highly competitive market and to make a substantial contribution to the Lockheed TriStar and Fokker Fellowship aircraft. It has developed a new shoulder-fired ground to air missile, Blowpipe, and continues to make worldwide sales of its highly successful Seacat and Tigercat missile systems. These achievements under difficult conditions are much to the company's credit and provide a basis for its continuance as a centre of advanced technology in Northern Ireland.

'However the situation in Northern Ireland and the relatively low level of business activity in the aircraft industry generally have made it impossible for the company to obtain sufficient new orders. Without a new programme of work, there would be over 2,000 redundancies in Belfast in the next 18 months. The Government have therefore decided to take the following measures:

(i) In view of promising sales prospects, I am under-writing the production of further Skyvans.
(ii) I am sanctioning preliminary work on the development of the Skyvan as a 30-seater passenger aircraft. A decision on full development and production will be taken when required.
(iii) My right hon. and noble Friend, the Secretary of State for Defence, is arranging for existing requirements for Seacat guided missiles to be accelerated.
(iv) In addition, my right hon. and noble Friend is placing a substantial order for Blowpipe missiles and associated equipment needed by the army. There are good export prospects for this weapon.

'The Government's aim is that Short Brothers and Harland Ltd. should after a capital reconstruction operate on a fully independent commercial basis. That aim cannot be achieved at once but I have asked the Board of the company to undertake a thorough re-examination of all possibilities for securing the long term future of the company and to submit proposals. In the meantime outstanding interest on Government loans totalling £1.9 million will be waived. Payment of future interest will be decided year by year. Those dealing with the company can do so in the knowledge that the Government will ensure that its obligations are honoured.

'The Board of Short Brothers and Harland Ltd. have assured me that these measures will enable them to continue the business satisfactorily for the foreseeable future. I will inform the House of any change in the position.'

DTI Small Firms Centres to be set up in regions

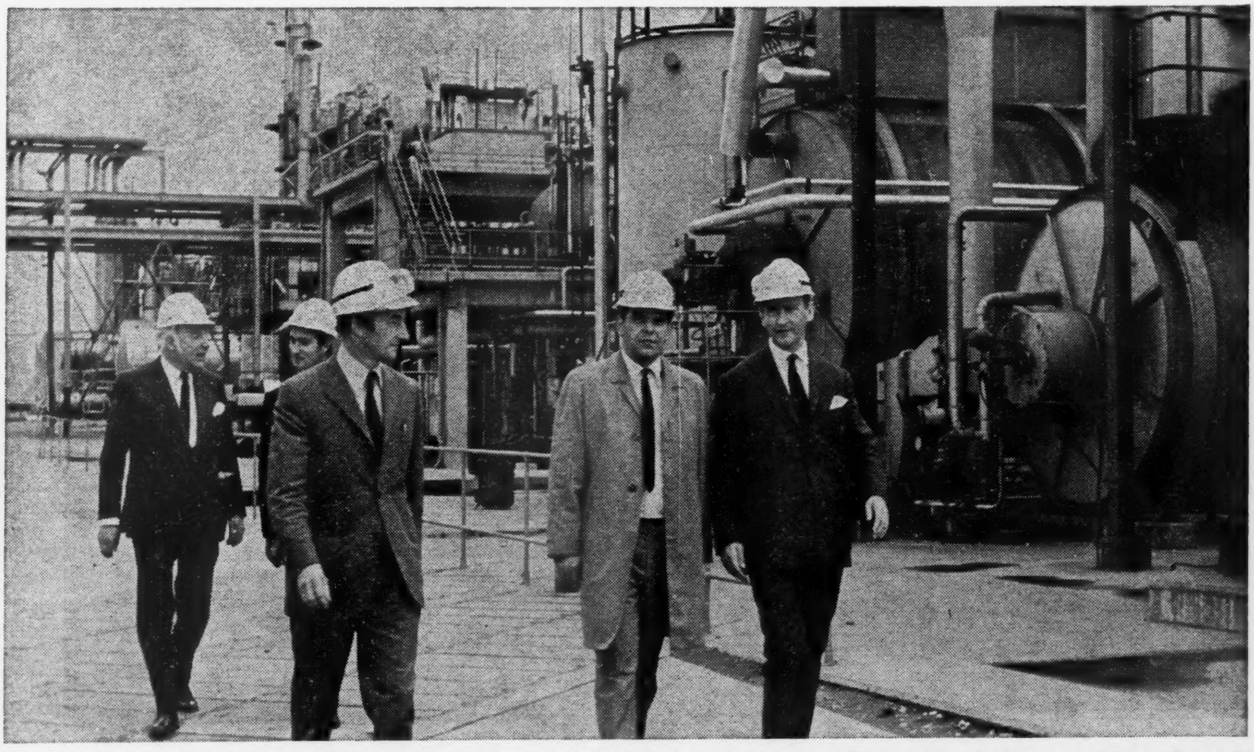
A NEW advisory service for small firms in industry and commerce is to be set up by the Government, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, announced in the House of Commons on August 9.

'The Government's policy is that small firms should be able to develop the fullest use of resources available to them; said Mr. Grant, as the Minister with special responsibility for small firms. 'I have accordingly decided to accept the Bolton Committee's recommendation that a new information or sign-posting service should be set up to assist small firms in all sectors of industry and commerce. This new service of Small Firms Centres will be based on the Department's regional organisation, which is being strengthened. It will complement the work of other bodies offering advice to small firms. I hope it will come into operation in the spring of 1973. Estimates provision will be sought in due course.

'I have also decided to follow the Bolton Committee's advice and terminate the Department's financial support for the Industrial Liaison Centre Service at the end of July, 1973. I would like to pay tribute to the valuable work which the staff of centres has done with smaller manufacturing firms and I hope that as part of their normal relations with industry and business in general, colleges and universities will be able to continue to help these firms. My reason for extending the Department's support to mid-1973 is to give the college and university authorities concerned more time to consider the future employment of their present industrial liaison Officers in a new capacity.'

Following publication of the Bolton Report on Small Firms last November, the Government has implemented a large number of the recommendations. The announcement means that the Bolton Committee's advice on services for small firms has been accepted by the Government, which has consulted a wide range of interests.

There will be ten centres based on the DTI regional organisation. The new centres will help small firms to locate sources of information and advice. They will complement the work of organisations offering advice to small firms and, it is hoped, will increase their use.



Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, toured Shell oil refinery and chemical plants at Stanlow, Ellesmere Port, during a recent visit to the north west. The Minister (right) *is being shown round the alcohols complex of Shell Chemicals UK Ltd. by Mr. David Thwaites, operations superintendent, accompanied by Mr. David Howarth, plant manager, and followed by Mr. Jack Temple* (left)*, MP for Chester, and Mr. Alistair Mackay, chief technician. Mr. Boardman also visited atomic energy establishments at Risley and Capenhurst, and met membets of the North Western Gas Board.*

Monopolies Commission report on the supply of industrial and commercial fire insurance

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, announced on August 8 that he had accepted, in principle, the main recommendation of the Monopolies Commission's report on the supply of fire insurance—that the tariff system operated by members of the Fire Offices' Committee should be terminated.

Answering a Parliamentary question, Mr. Noble said that because the tariff system had ceased to apply to domestic fire insurance from January 1, 1971, the Commission's recommendations applied only to industrial and commercial business. It would be necessary he said, to consider implementing the recommendation in the light of the review of the Government's supervisory functions of the whole field of insurance.

In its majority report the Commission found that monopoly conditions prevailed in the supply of fire insurance, because at least one-third of it was supplied by people who conducted their business so as to restrict competition. The restrictions consisted of collective agreements among members of the Fire Offices' Committee (FOC) to charge premiums at no less than common minimum rates and to accept common restrictions relating to the terms on which they may supply fire insurance; and of certain other restrictions, including those imposed by certain members of the FOC on the sharing of co-insurance business.

Exhaustive examination

The Commission conducted an exhaustive investigation of the practices of the FOC and of independent insurers and concluded that both the agreements and arrangements among members of the FOC constituting the tariff system and the other agreements which they had found to constitute a monopoly were against the public interest and should be terminated. It accordingly recommended that:

1. The agreements and arrangements among the members of the FOC constituting the tariff system (and consequently the practices, arrangements and understandings among some or all independent insurers which depend upon the existence of the tariff system) and the co-insurance agreement among some of the members should be terminated:
2. the arrangements or understandings among all fire insurers as to the application of average to industrial and commercial fire insurance should be terminated;
3. the provision of a collective statistical service by fire insurers if they so wish should not be regarded as infringing recommendation 1.

In a note of dissent, Mr. Lewis Robertson said he could agree with the recommendation that the tariff system should be terminated only if there were first to be provided, by legislation or otherwise, at least equally effective means of inducing those insured to observe the highest standards of fire prevention and limitation.

The Commission submitted its report on the supply of fire insurance on March 13, 1972. The reference was made on December 9 under Section 2(1) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act 1948, as amended by Section 2 of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, which enables the Monopolies Commission to investigate service industries. Other services referred to the Commission have been international motor insurance cards; estate agents' services; and hair cutting services for men.

The Commission has been considering references on the following: subjects: asbestos and certain asbestos products; wire and fibre ropes; parallel pricing; machinery for the manufacture of footwear; breakfast cereals; chlordiazopoxide and diazepam; and primary batteries. Three new references were announced on August 8, as reported elsewhere in this issue.

(Copies of the Monopolies Commission report, are available from HMSO (price £1 net).

Three references to Monopolies Commission

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, announced on August 8, in answer to a Parliamentary question, the Government's decision to make three new references to the Monopolies Commission. These relate to:

the supply of cross-Channel car ferry services
the supply of plasterboard
the supply of contraceptive sheaths.

The references will be formal ones under Section 2(1) of the Monopolies & Restrictive Practices (Inquiry & Control) Act, 1948, as amended. This enables the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry to make references to the Commission in any case where it appears to him that monopoly conditions prevail. Some of the more important examples of monopoly conditions defined in the legislation are:

(i) where at least one-third of all the goods or services of a particular description which are supplied in the United Kingdom are supplied by, or to, one firm, or two or more firms forming part of a group;

(ii) where several firms, who together supply one-third or more of goods or services of a particular description are so conducting their affairs as to restrict competition whether between themselves or others in the supply of the goods or services in question (except where they are doing so in pursuance of an agreement which is registrable under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and so susceptible to examination by the Restrictive Practices Court).

The decision to make a reference to the Monopolies Commission does not in any way prejudge the question of whether or not any aspect of the monopoly conditions or practices operates against the public interest. It is for the Monopolies Commission to consider where the public interest lies in the light of a thorough investigation into the facts.

The exact terms of the references will be published when they are sent to the Monopolies Commission. It is normal practice for firms concerned to have an opportunity to comment on the wording before the references are made.

Official appointments

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments.

Mr. L. R. P. Pugh to be a full-time member of the British Steel Corporation for a period of five years from August 3, 1972.

Mr. M. W. Rosser to be a part-time member of the Corporation. His appointment is for a period of three years from August 3, 1972 and he will take a special interest in the Corporation's affairs relating to Wales.

Councillor C. B. Muir of Manchester to be a member of the North Western Gas Consultative Council.

Mr. Peter J. Perkins of Haverfordwest as a part-time member of the South Wales Electricity Board in succession to Mr. Bryn Davies of Bridgend who recently retired.

Mrs. M. A. Hawkins of Northampton to be a member of the East Midlands Gas Consultative Council.

Sir Alexander Glen to be Chairman of the British Tourist Authority for a further period of three years from August 25, 1972, and Sir Mark Henig to be chairman of the English Tourist Board for a further period of three years from September 1, 1972.

Mrs. Constance Kay, Mr. J. O'Connor and Mrs. Joyce Saunders, as members of the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council to be re-appointed for a further term.

Value Added Tax Tribunals

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Honourable Kenneth Suenson-Taylor, Q.C., to be President of Value Added Tax Tribunals. Mr. Suenson-Taylor's appointment took effect from August 1, 1972.

VAT information: massive mailing operation begins

Copies of two booklets giving comprehensive guidance on Value Added Tax (VAT) are included in a basic information package which is being sent to some 1½ million traders by HM Customs & Excise.

The massive mailing operation—part of the largest trader information and publicity campaign ever undertaken by Customs & Excise—began on August 10 and is expected to be completed in about 14 days.

The two booklets are 'General guide' and 'Scope and coverage'. They are intended to help traders prepare for VAT which comes into operation on April 1 next year when Purchase Tax and Selective Employment Tax will be abolished.

The General Guide (Notice No. 700) explains how the new tax operates and provides a list of addresses of Customs & Excise VAT offices throughout the United Kingdom. 'Scope and coverage' (Notice No. 701) explains which supplies of goods and services are chargeable with VAT and which are not.

Included in each package is a message from the Chairman of the Department's Board of Commissioners, Sir Louis Petch, who points out that the staffs of local VAT offices will be glad to advise traders requiring further help.

The package also contains Forms VAT 1 (Notification of Taxable Business), VAT 2 (Details of All Partners), VAT 41 (VAT Trade Classification), and VAT 50 (Application for Group Registration). There is also a reply-paid card to enable traders to obtain extra copies of the material as well as more specialised literature.

A copy of the leaflet, 'VAT in Small Shops and Businesses' which was distributed to 25,000 Crown and sub-post offices at the end of last month, can also be found in each package.

Distribution of the basic information package is to be followed by a press advertising campaign in which advertisements will carry coupons to enable businessmen who have not received copies from the mailing operation to get them.

A later advertising campaign will concentrate on registration which begins on a staggered basis in October.

Value Added Tax—Statutory Instruments

Eight Statutory Instruments dealing with Value Added Tax were laid before Parliament on August 9 in accordance with the programme for bringing the tax into operation on April 1, 1973. Six are Treasury Orders and two are Customs and Excise Regulations.

Details are as follows:

The Value Added Tax (General) Regulations 1972. S.I. 1972 No. 1147 (18½p, 21p by post).

These Regulations prescribe various practical arrangements for the working of VAT and cover such matters as registration (due to start on October 1 this year), tax invoices, the point at which tax becomes chargeable, deduction of input tax, imports, exports, warehousing, accounting and recovery of unpaid tax.

The Value Added Tax (Supplies by Retailers) Regulations 1972. S.I.1972 No. 1148 (5p, 7½p by post).

These Regulations make general provision for special schemes by which a retailer may calculate VAT on his outputs.

The Input Tax (Exceptions) (No. 1) Order 1972. S.I. 1972 No. 1165 (2p, 4½p by post).

This Order disallows deduction of input tax on certain goods installed in new dwellings by builders selling freeholds or granting long leases of houses.

The Input Tax (Exceptions) (No. 2) Order 1972. S.I. 1972 No. 1166 (3p, 5½p by post); and **The Value Added Tax (Self-supply) (No. 1) Order 1972. S.I. 1972 No. 1168** (3p, 5½p by post).

The first Order ensures that taxable persons will not be able to deduct or reclaim input tax on business cars (other than those acquired for resale or for further manufacture or processing). The second is of a technical nature relating to cars taken from stock by, for example, motor manufacturers and dealers and used for the purpose of their business. It has the effect of putting such cars on the same footing as other cars, so far as disallowance of input tax is concerned.

The Input Tax (Exceptions) (No. 3) Order 1972. S.I. 1972 No. 1167 (3p, 5½p by post).

This Order disallows deduction of input tax on business entertainment expenses (except for entertaining overseas customers).

The Value Added Tax (Self-supply) (No. 2) Order 1972. S.I. 1972 No. 1169 (3p, 5½p by post).

This Order brings within the tax certain stationery and other printed matter produced by exempt or partly exempt businesses for their own use.

The Value Added Tax (Treatment of Transactions) (No. 1) Order 1972. S.I. 1972 No. 1170 (2p, 4½p by post).

This Order removes from the scope of VAT any free loan of goods which is made by a taxable person in the ordinary course of his business and for the purpose of that business.

The detailed effect of the Orders and Regulations will be described in explanatory booklets shortly to be published and distributed by Customs and Excise as part of the trader information and publicity campaign for VAT.

A number of other Orders and Regulations will be required later in the year to deal with some specialised aspects of the tax, but the main instruments have now been made.

Purchase Tax regulations on 'sale or return' trading

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made the Purchase Tax (Terminal Provisions) Regulations 1972.

These Regulations are concerned with 'sale or return' trading. They also revoke by stages the Purchase Tax Regulations 1965, consequent on the termination of Purchase Tax on March 31, 1973.

The new Regulations dealing with sale or return trading come into operation on October 1, 1972. They require traders having chargeable goods supplied under sale or return arrangments in their possession after that date to keep and preserve proper records of such goods and to furnish periodical statements to their suppliers of the goods which remain in their possession, and of goods which they have purchased. A Notice, No. 77 SOR, describing the effect of the Regulations will be issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to all registered traders and to trade associations towards the end of August and will be available to retailers on request.

The provisions of the Purchase Tax Regulations 1965 to be revoked are essentially those for dealing with registration, declarations by importers and the making of representations as to the purpose of a purchase or importation (to be revoked with effect from April 1, 1973); and with the furnishing of returns by registered traders (to be revoked with effect from May 1, 1973). A Notice No. 77T explaining the residual purchase tax requirements when the general charge of tax ceases on March 31, 1973 will be issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise at the end of the year. The new Regulations have been made under the Purchase Tax Act 1973, Section 31, and the Finance Act 1972, Section 54.

They have been published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 1146 available price 5p (by post 7½p) from HM Stationery Office or through booksellers.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

The Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them, it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger involving the following companies:

Anglo-Continental Investment and Finance Co. Ltd., Tanker Investment Trust Ltd. and Thos. Stevens (Property) Ltd.

Minister to call industry conference on ship and marine technology

MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, who has responsibility for DTI's research in ship and marine technology, is planning a one-day conference with industrialists in October to discuss ways in which the Government can help British industry to develop its expertise in this subject.

Mr. Heseltine, replying to a written Parliamentary Question on arrangements being made to identify programmes in the marine technology field which might qualify for Government support, said:

'On March 20 last, my predecessor announced the Government's intention to set up a Marine Technology Requirements Board which would replace the Committee on Marine Technology and would have wider powers to identify customer requirements for research and development and help to formulate relevant programmes. Arrangements for the new Board, now to be known as The Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board, are well advanced and I shall make a further announcement shortly.

'Tremendous opportunities lie before us to exploit the potentialities of the sea and seabed not the least of them being the wealth of oil and gas resources, now being discovered in the North Sea and elsewhere on the Continental Shelf. Marine technology is plainly an increasingly and vitally important subject for Britain but, as my right hon. Friend, the Minister for Industry said in the debate on Scotland on July 27, this is a high risk industry. It is essential, therefore, that we have the benefit of expert advice from Industry to enable us to recognise where the greatest opportunities lie and how Government can best assist their exploitation.

'I shall shortly, therefore, be inviting leading figures in many of the important firms working in this field to come to an all-day discussion early in October, so that I can hear from them how the Government could, in their view, best contribute to this existing activity. We shall be talking about the development of technology for underwater oil and gas exploitation, about underwater engineering in its many forms and how technology can help the safe navigation and economic operation of ships. I hope that the Conference will help us to assess priorities in the field of marine technology and to ensure that Government funds are used to best advantage to increase British industry's share of these growing markets and to create new jobs.'

Notes

The principal forecast expenditures by DTI in this field for 1972/3 are:

The National Physical Laboratory	£1,030,000
The British Ship Research Association	£1,150,000
Research Division	£500,000
Hovercraft	£1,300,000
	£3,980,000

Mr. Heseltine will make a particular point when writing to the companies involved in suggesting that younger middle management executives not normally involved in Government-industry relationships might attend with their senior executives.

New arrangements for watching Channel oil slicks

NEW arrangements for reporting and keeping under observation oil spillages in the Dover Strait and English Channel by the Governments of the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, were announced in the House of Commons on August 9 by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace.

Replying in a written answer to a question on the conclusion of special technical arrangements for the reporting and surveillance of oil slicks in the zones of joint responsibility in the Dover Strait area and the English Channel, as envisaged in Article 6(4) of the Agreement for Co-operation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil, signed at Bonn on June 9, 1969, Mr. Heseltine replied:

'Documents setting out special technical arrangements for the two zones were signed in Paris on July 28 by representatives of the United Kingdom, Belgium and France in respect of the Dover Strait area and by the United Kingdom and France in respect of the rest of the English Channel. They provide for exchange of information about major oil spillages, for immediate surveillance of those threatening coastal pollution and for consultation where the threat is less immediate. Although, like the Bonn Agreement, these arrangements are formally limited to oil, the same channels of communication will be used for the exchange of information and consultation about major pollution threats from other hazardous substances. HM Government greatly welcome this further measure of international co-operation in dealing with threatened coastal pollution.'

Notes

The eight countries with North Sea coasts (including the English Channel) are all parties to the Agreement for Co-operation in dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil, signed at Bonn on August 9, 1969.

In the North Sea itself the Agreement assigns zones of responsibility to the coastal states and requires them to keep major oil spillages under observation and report on their movements while they are in their zones. Because of special circumstances the Dover Strait area (between latitudes 51° 32′ N and 51° 06′ N) and the English Channel westwards to a line 50 miles west of the line joining the Scillies and Ushant were made zones of joint responsibility subject to 'special technical arrangements' to be agreed between the UK, France and Belgium and the UK and France respectively.

Besides covering reporting and surveillance the agreement requires contracting parties to use their best endeavours to come to the assistance, when asked, of any contracting party needing help to deal with oil pollution of its coasts or waters.

The Bonn Agreement is at present limited to oil and does not cover other hazardous cargoes, but the United Kingdom has said that in the event of a major incident threatening coasts in the areas of joint responsibility with hazards other than oil pollution we should propose to use the same channels of communication for exchange of information and consultation. This was accepted by our partners in the special technical arrangements.

Barium minerals report: second of a new series on Britain's minerals

THE second of a series of short reports* on economic minerals of importance to the United Kingdom, the first of which dealt with fluorspar, was published on August 11. It deals with the barium minerals, barytes (barium sulphate) and witherite (barium carbonate).

The booklet explains that the use of barytes in heavy muds for gas and oil well drilling probably accounts for nearly half of UK consumption and demand is rising with the increase in exploration for hydrocarbons. Substantial quantities are also used in the glass, paint, rubber and chemical industries. Witherite can be used as an alternative to barytes in the manufacture of barium chemicals for the glass, ceramic and electrical industries.

The United Kingdom imports about three-quarters of its requirements of barytes; domestic production is about 21,000 tons per annum, most of which as a by-product of fluorspar mining. Witherite has been mined on a much smaller scale and until production ceased

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* Barium minerals: Mineral Resources Consultative Committee is available from HMSO. Price 52½p. 44 pages.

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in 1969 the United Kingdom was for many years the sole world producer.

The booklet discusses the geological occurrence of the minerals and existing and potential resources. It also deals with trends in production and the reasons for the rising demand of barytes. There are maps showing the location of major occurrences and workings of barium minerals in the United Kingdom and a separate section dealing in detail with barium chemicals and derivatives.

The report has been compiled by the Institute of Geological Sciences based on factural information gathered together by the Mineral Resources Consultative Committee with the assistance of firms in the industry.

Assistance towards the cost of exploring for and evaluating deposits of barium minerals in Britain is available under the Mineral Exploration and Investment Grants Act 1972. Further details can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Thames House South, London SW1P 4QJ.

New gas safety regulations published

NEW Gas Safety Regulations which will come into force on December 1, 1972 were published on August 8. They prescribe basic standards to be observed by everyone working on appliances on users' premises. They impose certain duties on all gas users with regard to unsafe appliances or gas leaks on their premises.

The regulations have been made under Section 67 of the Gas Act 1948. They apply to all installations supplied with gas by an area board throughout Great Britain irrespective of the nature of the premises and of the use to which the gas is put.

This is the first time that nationally applicable gas safety regulations have been made, although some aspects are already covered in the Inner London Boroughs.

Part VI of the Regulations states that gas consumers must not use or permit the use of a gas appliance if they know or have reason to suspect that there are inadequacies of air supply, flueing or ventilation, an escape of gas, or any other fault or maladjustment—any of which can, of course, make the use of the appliances dangerous.

In addition, if they know or have reason to suspect a leak on their premises they must shut off the supply, inform the area board if the leak persists and not turn the supply on again until the leak has been stopped.

The Regulations also provide for a fine of up to £100 on conviction.

Corporation Tax: unincorporated associations and other bodies constituted for public purposes

THE Select Committee on Corporation Tax which reported last year recommended that the Government should look at the position of certain unincorporated associations under the new system which was introduced in this year's Finance Act, to take effect from April next year. As a result the Government have authorised the Board of Inland Revenue to issue a brief consultative document setting out the nature of the problem, the difficulties envisaged and possible lines of approach towards solving them. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Board of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, WC2R 1LB. In announcing this in Parliament on August 8 Mr. John Nott, Minister of State at the Treasury invited all interested bodies to make their views known to the Inland Revenue.

News of advance factories

THE Eaton Axle Division are in the final stage of negotiation to occupy the vacant 50,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Aycliffe Industrial Estate. An immediate extension of 20,000 sq. ft. has been requested by the company. It is over 20 years since the company established their first production unit of 32,000 sq. ft. at Aycliffe to manufacture axles and transmission systems for the automotive industry. Since 1950 the company have had numerous extensions and now occupy quarter of 1 million sq. ft. of factory space in which they employ 850 people. When full production is reached the company expect to be employing over 150 people in the premises.

Two advance factories are to be built on industrial estates in West Cumberland, administered by the English Industrial Estates Corporation. A 15,000 sq. ft. unit is to be built on the Lillyhall Estate, Workington, and a block of four nursery units each with an area of 2,500 sq. ft. is to be built at Cleator Moor.

Work has started on the ninth extension to the Hoover Ltd. factory at Cambuslang. The several works contract, valued at more than £674,000, has been awarded to Melville, Dundas and Whitson Ltd. When completed the new unit will cover some 123,000. sq. ft., bringing the total factory area to over 715,000 sq. ft.

Hoover took over one of the Scottish Industrial Estates Corporation factories on the present site in 1946. Since then SIEC have extended that factory to seven times its original size. The staff has grown from 700 to 3,800 and will continue to increase as further manufacturing space is made available.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
July 12, 1972		
837,529	Agfa-Atkiengesellschaft	Matting of photographic layer
983,413	Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Aktiengesellschaft	Uniting members of thermoplastic synthetic resin by welding
1,065,290	Decauville S.A. (formerly Bennes Pillot)	Stroke increasing system for jacks
1,138,650	Etablissements Georges Olivier	Improvements in vacuum cleaner nozzles.
1,195,838	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	A method of producing photographic images.
1,196,158	Allied Research for Therapeutical Applications eu abrege 'ARTHA'	Method of preparing a pharmaceutical preparation containing a bismuthylpolygalacturone complex, and a pharmaceutical preparation produced in this manner
July 14,1972		
1,143,496	Otto Rohrer	Apparatus for the production of slab-shaped construction elements from pourable or castable materials
1,201,198	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault *and* Societe Industrielle et Commerciale des Automobiles Peugeot	Hydraulic devices for simultaneously locking the openable panels of a vehicle
1,204,523	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault *and* Societe Industrielle et Commerciale des Automobiles Peugeot	Methods of processing permanent-magnet alternators
1,210,669	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault *and* Societe Industrielle et Commerciale des Automobiles Peugoet	Positive-control electric starter drives.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

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PARLIAMENT

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MONDAY, AUGUST 7

EEC: trade liberalisation

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was asked to make a statement concerning negotiations with the European Economic Community over trade liberalisation. Mr. Davies said: 'During the accession negotiations last year, agreement was reached on transitional arrangements for our implementation of the Community's regulations embodying the common liberalisation lists, consisting of items which are free of quantitative restrictions in all six Member States. During this year we are consulted under the interim procedure about proposed additions to the lists.'

EEC entry: Bolton recommendations

A Member asked Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, if the Secretary of State had yet begun the survey into the effect of entry into the European Economic Community which was recommended by the Bolton Committee; and when the report of this survey might be expected. 'We started this survey earlier this year, as my right hon. Friend told my hon. Friend the Member for Exeter on February 28,' Mr. Grant replied. 'We have looked first at the operational changes which small firms will face and how they will be affected by legislative and regulatory alterations in the early stages of our accession. I hope to publish a summary of the results in *Trade and Industry* in the autumn; and I have in mind also to publish, in the months before accession, in booklet form, a guide to changes in the law on entry, with the needs of small and medium-sized firms particularly in mind.'

Developing countries

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, told a Member who asked if the Government intended to agree to Israel, Romania, Spain and Turkey being regarded as developing countries for the purpose of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development generalised preferences scheme, that the Government was not willing to extend the list of beneficiaries of the generalised preferences scheme unilaterally, but if these countries were accepted in the scheme of the European Economic Community, it would consider including them to the same extent as the Community did.

Company law

Mr. Noble was asked how may prosecutions were instituted by the DTI in each of the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 as a result of false statements being made in company returns filed at the Companies Registry, and in how many cases of false statements of which he was aware, being made in company returns filed at the Companies Registry, the DTI did not take action in each of the years 1970, 1971 and 1972.

'I assume that the hon. Member is referring to breaches of Sections 33 and 34 of the Companies Act 1967,' Mr. Noble replied. 'Since these provisions were introduced, only five complaints of non-compliance have been received. No prosecutions have been instituted but two cases are still under consideration.'

Mr. Noble was also asked to state for the longest and most convenient stated period of time the number of cases which had been reported to him or known by his department where companies and their directors had been in any way in contravention of the Companies Act; and what action had been taken in each instance to enforce the law. He answered that information about applications to the Department and prosecutions under certain sections of the Companies Acts was contained in Departments' annual report under the Companies Act. A very large number of cases of defaut in respect of annual returns and reports was dealt with without prosecution by seeking compliance. The complete information requested could not be compiled without undue expenditure of staff resources.

Tourism

A question was asked on steps being taken to ensure that the Government's regional policies were designed to ensure the fulfilment of the Government's aim to disperse overseas tourists from London into the regions. Mr. Grant replied that the greater part of the assistance being provided under the Development of Tourism Act, 1969 was for tourist projects outside London. The British Tourist Authority and the Tourist Boards were also devoting a considerable part of their resources to encourageing overseas visitors to travel in the regions.

Ship-repairing industry

In answer to a question on aid at present given to the ship repairing industry in Great Britain, Mr. Grant said that the shiprepair industry in common with other industries received taxation allowances on capital expenditure and Regional employment premium. It shared with the shipbuilding industry customs' concessions on imported materials. Under the Industry Bill it would be eligible for Regional development grant and selective assistance.

Stansted Airport

A statement on the long-term future of Stansted Airport was requested. Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, said: 'When Maplin becomes operational we see the possiblity of closing Stansted as a public transport airport and perhaps dispensing with it altogether. We are in close touch with the BAA and the CAA about employment there in the interim.'

Advertisements for slimming aids

A Member who asked about steps to suppress misleading advertisements for alleged slimming aids, was told by Mr. Noble that it was already an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 to use a false or misleading trade description in advertisements for goods of this kind.

Flights between London and Miami

Mr. Onslow was asked to make a statement about negotiations with the United States Civil Aeronautics Board about capacity on flights between London and Miami. He said: 'The capacity on services between London and Miami was discussed at several rounds of consultations with the US governmental authorities from October 1971 until July 1972 but no agreement was reached. We have limited the capacity of National, the US carrier, in conformity with the Bermuda agreement, so that only four of its seven weekly services may be by Boeing 747 aircraft. BOAC are mounting similar services. We remain willing to resume consultations if the US authorities wish.'

Pyramid selling

Mr. Justice Megarry's comments in the High Court of Justice that pyramid selling was capable of being operated dishonestly and could amount to swindle of a far-reaching nature, were referred to by a Member who asked if the Secretary of State would, as a matter of urgency, seek powers to make the practice of pyramid selling illegal in Great Britain. Mr. Noble replied: 'I have taken note of the judgement. It relates to the two companies for which winding-up orders have been made. Any wider implications it may have will require further examination. A study of pyramid selling is in hand and I hope shortly to reach decisions on any further measures that may be necessary to regulate the practice.'

Price of beer

Speaking of a proposed increase of one new penny in the price of some brands of beer in spite of increased profits achieved or forecast, a Member asked if a system of voluntary notification of intended price increases would be reintroduced. Mr. Noble answered the a voluntary notification system covering a number of goods and services, including beer, whose prices were of particular concern to the consumer, had been in operation since September 1970.

Leather industry

When asked what action was being taken to protect the British leather industry against unfair foreign competition, Mr. Noble said that import duties on most leather from developing countries were suspended at the beginning of 1972 under the UNCTAD Generalised System of Preferences scheme. The industry had just applied for them to be reimposed on certain imports and he was considering the matter urgently.

VSTOL aircraft projects

Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, was asked to make a further statement on the progress of vertical and short take-off and landing aircraft projects. He said: 'The Department has recently completed in consultation with other Government departments and Industry a study of the application of Vertical, short, and quiet, reduced take-off and landing aircraft applied to short-haul air transport. The implications of the conclusions and recommendations are now being examined but it is too early to pronounce on these.'

Post-Apollo space programme

Mr. Onslow was asked to list the projects in which the United Kingdom and the United States of America had had a joint interest in post-Apollo and communications satellite projects: and what aspects were still in progress. He replied that studies of the space shuttle had been made by the British Aircraft Corporation and Hawker Siddeley Aviation in association with North American Rockwell and McDonnell Douglas respectively. The United Kingdom had, with assistance from the United States, undertaken the Skynet military communications satellite programme, work on which was continuing. The UK was also a member, with the United States and other countries, of the Intelsat Global Communications System and was the second largest contributor to that Organisation. Mr. Onslow was also asked what progress he was making in his discussions with European countries about Government policy in relation to the post-Apollo and space-shuttle programmes. He said: 'A decision on participation in the post-

Apollo programme is one of the objectives of the European Space Conference now planned for late September. The discussions which are being undertaken should facilitate such a decision, but I cannot prejudge what the outcome will be.'

Mr. Onslow was also asked about discussions with the British Aircraft Corporation on the subject of British participation in the post-Apollo programme. He answered that the Department was in close touch with the UK space industry, including the British Aircraft Corporation, on the subject of participation in the post-Apollo programme. 'The views expressed to us by industry are fully taken into account during discussions with our European partners on the merits of participation,' Mr. Onslow continued. A further question concerned British participation in the post-Apollo programme in view of the award by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the design, development and testing contract for the Orbiter vehicle in the United States proposed post-Apollo space shuttle to the North American Rockwell Company with whom the British Aircraft Corporation had successfully collaborated. The question of participation is being discussed with our European partners in the light of the reduction in the areas of work still open for European collaboration,' Mr. Onslow answered. 'I cannot prejudge the outcome of these discussions.'

DTI's office cleaning arrangements

Mr. Davies was asked how many contractors had succeeded in obtaining contracts for office cleaning in his department in the last five years. He said: 'Since my Department was created in October 1970, 44 firms have tendered and the following 11 have been awarded contracts:

Automagic Cleaning Services Ltd.
Britannic Cleaning Co. (London) Ltd.
Cleanagents & Co Ltd.
Crothall & Co. Ltd.
Cardiff & Castle Cleaning Co. Ltd.
Donway Building Maintenance Ltd.
General Cleaning Contractors Ltd.
Great Met Ltd.
Nova Contract Cleaners
Office Cleaning Services Ltd.
Strand Cleaning Services Ltd.

In reply to a question on the annual saving to the DTI by employing contractors to do office cleaning instead of employing cleaners as part of his staff, Mr. Davies said that estimates were not made on this basis. The problems and costs of cleaning each building by alternative methods were examined separately before contracts are let. Facilities for trade union recruitment and organisation were granted to recognised unions in respect of Civil Servants, Mr. Davies said in answer to a question. He continued: 'My Department is not responsible for such arrangements in respect of employees of contractors; but if any contractor asks for help in providing similar facilities on my department's premises in respect of his employees who work there, I will consider his request.'

Energy producing industries

A Member asked how many coal-fired power stations were now in operation in the United Kingdom; what was the total amount of coal consumed for the past 12 months; how these figures compared with those of each of the past four years; and what were the estimated figures for each of the next four years. Mr. Boardman gave the following information showing the number of coal stations in use and the tonnage of coal consumption over the five years to March 31, 1973. The number of coal-fired power stations in future operation was a matter for the Generating Boards, but coal was expected to continue to provide a major proportion of the fuel used for electricity generation.

Figures for financial years ended March 31 as follows:

UNITED KINGDOM POWER STATIONS USING COAL

Year ended March 31	Number of stations	Quantity of coal used
		m. tons
1968	166	69.9
1969	162	75.1
1970	159	75.7
1971	154	73.4
1972	149	67.3

Note: The number of stations in the table above include those using both coal and oil but exclude gas turbine stations using small quantities of coal.

Figures were also requested showing the energy, in coal equivalents, exported from and imported into Great Britain in 1913, 1938, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1971; and the value of these exports and imports for each of these years. Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, gave the information below, extracted from HM Customs returns in original units of measurement for the United Kingdom, together with their values.

In answer to a question on the energy used, in coal equivalents, in Great Britain in 1913, 1938, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1971; and what value this represented in each of these years, Mr. Emery said that gross inland energy consumption in the United Kingdom has been estimated as follows at top of next column:

	Million tons coal equivalent
1913	187
1938	191
1950	226
1960	265
1970	328
1971	323

'Separate figures for Great Britain are not compiled,' Mr. Emery continued. 'Currently, energy consumption in Northern Ireland represents about 2 per cent of total UK consumption.

'Estimates of the value of transactions in the energy sector in 1969 and 1970 are published in Tables 3 and 4 of the *Digest of Energy Statistics*, 1971, a copy of which is held in the library of the House. Estimates for the earlier years in question are not available.'

A further question concerned the numbers of persons employed in each of the energy producing industries in Great Britain, or offshore, for each of the years 1913, 1938, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1971, and an estimate of the total wages paid in each industry for each year mentioned, and an estimate of the value of the net assets employed in each of the energy producing industries in Great Britain in each of the years mentioned. Mr. Emery said the published Reports and Accounts of the nationalised coal, gas and electricity industries and other sources yield the following information:

	1950	1960	1970
National Coal Board			
Number of employees at end September (thous.)	736	682	356
Wages and salaries (£m)	321	482	430*
Net assets employed (£m)	335	900	667*
Gas industry			
Average number of employees (thous.)	140	124*	117*
Wages and salaries (£m)	51	86*	162*
Net assets employed (£m)	313*	652*	1,760*
Electricity industry			
Average number of employees (thous.)	174	203	210*
Wages and salaries (£m)	66	150	302*
Net assets employed (£m)	731	2,320*	5,683*

* Figures are for the accounting year nearest the calendar year in question. Figures for 1971 are not yet available.

Comparable figures for 1913 and 1938, and for the petroleum industry as a whole, are not available.

	1913 (*a*)		1938		1950		1960		1970		1971	
Exports	Quantity	Value £ million	Quantity	Value £ million	Quantity	Value £ million	Quantity	Value £ million	Quantity	Value £ million	Quantity	Value £ million
Coal (thousand tons)	73,400	50.7	35,856	37.4	13,552	49.9	5,143	18.9	3,309	17.5	2,653	13.2
Coke and manufactured fuel (thousand tons)	3,288	2.9	2,327	3.3	2,598	10.6	1,644	9.5	1,159	11.5	737	9.1
Petroleum (thousand tons)	16(*b*)	0.1	592	4.6	1,193	14.3	9,134	104.5	16,809	176.0	18,054	212.2
Electricity (Gigawatt hours)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0.8	0

	1913(*a*)		1938		1950		1960		1970		1971	
Imports	Quantity	Value £ million	Quantity	Value £ million	Quantity	Value £ million	Quantity	Value £ million	Quantity	Value £ million	Quantity	Value £ million
Coal (thousand tons)	7	0	9	0	5	0			78	0.9	4,174	39.3
Coke and manufactured fuel (thousand tons)	17	0	3	0	9	0.2	68	0.5	149	2.5	374	8.1
Crude and partly refined petroleum (thousand tons)	4	0	2,272	5.2	9.246	74.2	44,615	332.1	101,349	710.4	107,965	957.6
Petroleum products (thousand tons)	1,870	11.8	9,390	41.4	9,896	121.1	13,802	147.7	20,574	215.4	19,778	233.9
Natural gas (million therms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	10.6	332	10.4
Electricity (Gigawatt hours)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	639	1.6	97	0.4

(*a*) including Southern Ireland
(*b*) Estimated from Gallonage
0 Less than half the Final Digit Shown

PARLIAMENT
continued

Motor industry

A question was asked on advice given to the British motor manufacturing industry to improve their capacity and cost efficiency in the light of the increasing penetration of the British market by foreign competitors. Mr. Grant answered that the motor manufacturers were continuously engaged in seeking improvements in their efficiency. The DTI discussed future demand and other matters bearing on capacity regularly with the industry. A long period of uninterrupted production would do more than anything else to help the companies' efforts to meet home and export demand.

Gas from coal

The following information was given by Mr. Boardman in answer to a request to name the 11 United States companies who are to join in a £2 million experiment in Scotland aimed at developing gas from coal as a substitute for natural gas.

'Arrangements with the Scottish Gas Board and the Gas Council have been made by the Conoco Methanation Company, with whom the following other companies are understood to be associated in the experiment:

Amax Coal Company
Cities Service Gas Company
Colorado Interstate Corporation
Columbia Gas System Corporation
Gulf Oil Corporation
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America
Northern Natural Gas Company
Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company, jointly with the Peabody Coal Company
Rocky Mountain Energy Company
Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company.'

Coal stocks

When asked to state the present stocks of coal in the United Kingdom; and how this figure compared with 12 months ago, Mr. Boardman said that the latest information published by the Department in the Weekly Statistical Statement showed total stocks of coal at 28.9 million tons on July 22, 1972 with 28.5 million tons on July 24, 1971.

Coal imports

Mr. Boardman said, when asked to say when the existing arrangements for the importation of coal would be concluded, 'Imports of coal had fallen sharply in recent months but we are keeping a close watch on the position.'

Cross-Channel services

A statement was asked for on Government policy on the maintenance of cross-Channel and other Continental shipping under the British flag, particularly as this affected the policy of British Rail and other nationalised industries. Mr. Onslow said: 'I have no power to require that any particular proportion of cross-Channel or other continental services be operated under the British flag. But a substantial proportion are so operated and I see no grounds for intervention by the Government in this respect.'

Concorde

Mr. Heseltine was asked whether it was the intention of the Government to continue financing Concorde through Section 8 of the Industrial Expansion Act 1968, or whether it was their intention to make use of the broader facilities provided by Clause 8 of the Industry Bill. He said: 'As I informed the House on July 21, 1972 the present limit on Concorde production finance will almost certainly have to be raised in the future. I am considering presenting a separate Bill to the House for powers to meet the longer term financing requirements.'

Asked how many Concorde aircraft would have to be sold to recover research and development costs based solely upon numbers sold and their present price, Mr. Onslow said: 'We have already made clear that there is no prospect of recovering all the R. and D. costs on this aircraft but we shall make every effort to recoup as much as possible of the country's investment.' Mr. Onslow was also asked to give an assurance that the Concorde simulator contract would be placed with a United Kingdom firm.

'All British manufacturers will be invited to tender, and although I cannot anticipate the outcome of the evaluation of submission, I know that our industry is very competitive in this field,' he replied.

Aircraft noise

In answer to a question on noise made by Lockheed TriStars, Mr. Onslow said that under the conditions specified by the United States Federal Aviation Regulations the noise levels in EPNdB for a Lockheed TriStar were:

Flyover	98
Sideline	95
Approach	103

A Member also asked by what perceived noise decibel levels the production Concorde aircraft would be quieter than the prototypes as a result of the technical development in progress. Mr. Heseltine said that a precise estimate was not possible, but the indications were that Concorde should achieve noise levels similar to existing aircraft such as the VC10, Boeing 707 and DC8.

Rolls-Royce Ltd.

In answer to a question about negotiations over the purchase price of the assets of Rolls-Royce Ltd., Mr. Onslow said that this issue had now been referred to an independent expert, and he could not forecast how long the hearings would take nor the time which the expert would need to make his award.

It was also suggested that in order to improve the degree of public accountability of Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., this firm should be required to make half-yearly reports which would be reported to Parliament. Mr. Onslow said: 'The first report and accounts of the company will be issued shortly, and I will ensure that copies are available in the library. The making of half-yearly reports is a matter for the board.' The question was raised of Government plans for giving financial assistance to the aircraft industry to enable it further to develop a quiet jet aircraft engine. Mr. Onslow replied: 'The House is already familiar with the support which is at present being given to the RB211 engine. In addition, we are negotiating with the industry with a view to giving some support to a programme (based on this engine) aimed at demonstrating some further noise reduction techniques.'

In reply to a question on the development of the VFW 114; and whether there was an adequate long-term programme for the manufacture of the M45 engine, Mr. Onslow said: 'As my hon. Friend the Minister for Aerospace told the House on July 18, negotiations are continuing on the contracts to cover the launching of the M45H engine, which is being developed by Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. in conjunction with SNECMA and for which Her Majesty's Government have agreed in principle to provide launching aid to Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. up to a maximum of £11 million.'

British Industrial Exhibition in Hong Kong

Mr. Noble told a Member who asked if a Government representative would attend the British Industrial Exhibition to be held in Hong Kong in October: 'A visit by a Minister to this important exhibition is being planned.' He was also asked what arrangements had been made for British participation in the mass transit system to be constructed in Hong Kong. Mr. Noble said: 'British manufacturers and contractors are keeping closely in touch with developments on this major project, and are expected to tender when that stage is reached. They and Her Majesty's Government are fully aware of the importance of this contract.'

North Sea oil and gas

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, was questioned about methods available to his department to assess the amount of equipment used for the exploration and production of North Sea oil and gas ordered from United Kingdom firms. He said: 'My officials acquire information in the course of their frequent contacts with industry. The consultants' study which we have commissioned will provide a basis on which the opportunities for future participation in this new and expanding market can be assessed.' Another Member asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied that the Scottish economy and Scottish companies were sharing as fully as possible in the benefits accruing from the development of North Sea oil and gas; and what new plans he had to increase Scottish participation. Mr. Davies said: 'The Government is taking all possible steps to draw the opportunities to the attention of industry. It is for industry to grasp these opportunities and a number of Scottish firms have already won orders for equipment. The report I have commissioned from consultants, which I expect to receive in the autumn, will assist me in identifying in what further ways the benefits to industry and the economy may be promoted.'

Concorde

Mr. Onslow told a questioner that orders for nine Concordes had been received—five from BOAC and four from Air France. In answer to a request for a firm recovery figure of costs of Concorde from sales, he said: 'There is no intention to sell Concorde at a price which would result in a loss on production costs.'

Machine tools

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, was asked about consultations with British metal working industries generally with a view to stimulating the machine tool industry; and if steps would be taken to encourage liaison between such industries and the machine tool industry. Mr. Chataway answered that since 1969 a number of meetings had been sponsored by the Institution of Production Engineers, Machine Tool Economic Development Committee and the Machine Tool Trades Association, all of which had been supported by the DTI. The aim had been to stimulate investment in machine tools to improve the industry's marketing ability and to promote better liaison between the industry and its major customers. 'I am keeping this matter under active review,' Mr. Chataway added. Mr. Chataway was also asked about policy with regard to promoting the development and production of advanced metal working systems and special-purpose machine tools; and to estimate the future dependence of British manufacturing industries on imported machine tools. He replied: 'My Department supports R & D contracts at universities, research associations and in industry. The latter also receive support via the National Research Development Corporation.

'The preproduction order scheme for machine tools which is administered by the Department is moreover specifically designed to encourage the development of special purpose machine tools, of advanced types. Under this scheme orders have already been placed to a total value of about £5½ million.

'The objective in each case is to lessen the dependence of British industry on imports and to improve our export potential. While the user industries have complete freedom to purchase at home or abroad, the machine tool industry has for many years been a substantial and increasing net exporter and the unit value of its exports now considerably exceeds that of our imports of machine tools. I expect these trends to continue.'

In answer to a suggestion that he should investigate and make a statement on the circumstances leading to Herbert-Ingersoll Ltd. being put in the hands of a receiver; and if steps would be taken designed to mitigate the effects of this development on the machine tool industry, Mr. Chataway said: 'The problems facing Herbert-Ingersoll Ltd. were fully investigated by my Department. The company's difficulties have arisen from the general decline in orders which has adversely affected all machine tool firms. To provide immediate assistance for the industry as a whole the Government has brought forward orders to the value of £16 million.'

Research on reactor systems

Mr. Emery was asked to give information on the total amount the Atomic Energy Authority had spent on research and development on reactor systems and fuel technology; and if the total sum laid out on the different types of nuclear reactors would be apportioned. Mr. Emery said that the Authority's expenditure up to March 31, 1972 on major reactor systems and fuel technology had been:

	£m
Magnox	21
Mark II Advanced Gas Cooled Reactor (AGR)	119
Mark III High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor (HTGCR)	16
Water moderated systems	82
Fast reactor	180

Some £200 million had also been spent on early exploratory work on these systems, together with general work in support of reactor technology. In addition the Authority had contributed £16 million to international projects, principally the Dragon project.

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in West Chirton (Northumberland), the West Midlands, Bolton, Derbyshire and the Manchester area.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8

EEC rules of competition

Mr. Noble was asked to give a list of the cartels authorised by the Commission or European Economic Community institutions to operate the territories of the Six and outside the Six on world markets. He answered that the EEC rules of competition related only to restrictive agreements which might affect trade between Member States. Details of individual agreements authorised by the European Commission were published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*, and references to the decisions were published in *Trade and Industry*. There were additionally a large number of agreements covered by the block exemption for exclusive dealership agreements, but particulars of them were not available.

Registration of Business Names Act

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would seek to amend the Registration of Business Names Act 1916 so that a person who changed his name by deed poll should no longer be required to declare his former name on a business letter until 20 years had elapsed since the change of name took place. 'The suggestion will be borne in mind in the current review of company law,' replied Mr. Noble.

Trade Descriptions Act

A Member asked if the necessary amendments to the Trade Descriptions Act would be introduced so as to ensure that it was an offence for employment agencies to advertise job vacancies when it was known by them that no such vacancies existed. Mr. Noble said that it was already an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 for an employment agency to make, knowingly or recklessly, a false statement about the service it provided. He would be glad to consider any evidence that the law needed amending to deal with the situation.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9

Concorde at Heathrow

A Member asked what estimate had been made of the likely annual number of Concorde movements in and out of Heathrow Airport during the first five years after Concorde entered airline service, and what proportion these represented of the comparable expected total annual number of aircraft movements at Heathrow for the same years. Mr. Onslow said it was not possible to make precise predictions at this stage. Concorde would enter airline service in 1975, but the proportion of Concorde movements at Heathrow would still be relatively small in 1979.

Mr. Onslow published estimates of the annual number of passengers expected to use Heathrow, and aircraft movements in and out of Heathrow, respectively, during each of the next ten years.

In 1971 16.1 million passengers used Heathrow, and air-transport movements there numbered 249,000. The British Airports Authority estimated the following figures for the years 1972-9.

	Air-transport movements Thousands	Terminal passengers Millions
1972	250	18.3
1973	282	20.0
1974	293	22.0
1975	304	24.3
1976	314	26.5
1977	325 (i)	29.0
1978	325 (i)	30.8
1979	325 (i)	32.4

(i) Current estimates of technical improvement suggest that the Airport's capacity to handle air transport movements will be reached by 1977.

(ii) With regard to 1980, 1981 and 1982, it is impossible at present to forecast how traffic will divide between the existing London airports and Maplin.

Burnham aircraft beacon

Mr. Onslow answered a question on the concentration of aircraft over Maidenhead as a result of the operation of the new Burnham Beacon since July 21, 1972 and the level of noise created under the new flight path. He said the decision to instal a new VOR beacon at Burnham was taken in 1968, a site was selected the following year, and planning application was made in 1970. The purpose of this VOR, which was commissioned on July 20, was to reduce overall noise disturbance by improving track keeping between Eton and Slough by aircraft on certain westerly departures from Heathrow. 'It should not, however, have resulted in an increase of aircraft noise at Maidenhead, and I am having its effect examined as a matter of urgency,' he said.

Steel plant plans

Asked if, in the public interest, he would ask the British Steel Corporation to publish their future plans for the special steels plants, particularly in Scotland, Mr. Emery said no. 'It is for the Corporation to decide when to publish its future plans. But the BSC and I are particularly aware of the public interest in these matters.'

Bogus educational establishments

A Member asked the Secretary of State what steps had been taken to ensure that no bogus educational establishment was registered under the Registration of Business Names Act, and what action had been taken against bodies trading under the names of bogus educational establishments which were not so registered. Mr. Noble, replying, said an educational establishment which applied to register a business name under the Registration of Business Names Act 1916 had to satisfy the Registrar that the name sought was not undesirable. 'The Department takes up with such establishments any apparent failure to register a business name under the Act which comes to its attention,' he said.

Asked to state the latest annual expenditure of the Department on office cleaning done by outside contractors, Mr. Davies said that in the financial year 1971-2 the Department spent £225,000.

Oil-slick reports

A question was tabled asking whether special technical arrangements for the reporting and surveillance of oil slicks in the zones of joint responsibility in the Dover Strait area and the English Channel had yet been concluded as envisaged in Article 6(4) of the Agreement for Co-operation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil signed at Bonn on June 9, 1969. Mr. Heseltine said documents setting out special technical arrangements for the two zones were signed in Paris on July 28 by representatives of the United Kingdom, Belgium and France in respect of the Dover Strait area and by the United Kingdom and France in respect of the rest of the English Channel. They provided for exchange of information about major oil spillage, for immediate surveillance of those threatening coastal pollution and for consultation where the threat was less immediate. He went on: 'Although, like the Bonn Agreement these arrangements are formally limited to oil the same channels of communication will be used for the exchange of information and consultation about major pollution threats from other hazardous substances. HM Government greatly welcome this further measure of international co-operation in dealing with threatened coastal pollution.'

Shipping investment grants

Mr. Davies was asked whether he could now reply to the proposal for investment grants for shipping which had been put to him by the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping and the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association. He said that after careful examination of these proposals, 'I have concluded that the reintroduction of a general scheme of investment grants for shipping is not economically justifiable in present circumstances. I do, however, want to use my selective powers under the Science and Technology Act 1965 and the Industry Bill (when enacted) to encourage closer collaboration between British shipowners and shipbuilders, to assist the modernisation of British shipyards, and generally to improve the efficiency of both industries. With these objects in mind I intend to consult the industries further as soon as possible.'

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT
continued

Market for coal

Mr. Emery provided estimates of the market for coal in the United Kingdom at the present time, and how this compared with June or July coal production expressed at an annual rate. In July, coal consumption was at an annual rate equivalent to approximately 137 million tons. The corresponding figure for production in the same month was 142 million tons, but statistics relating to such short periods of time could not be relied upon to indicate the present relationship between supply and demand. Since the beginning of this financial year production had totalled 47 million tons, and consumption 39 million tons, but both had been considerably affected by the aftermath of the strike and by seasonal factors.

Replying to another question, he said statistics for coal stocks at the end of four/five weekly periods appeared in the Department's Digests of Energy Statistics and in the Monthly Digests of Statistics compiled by the Central Statistical Office. Weekly figures were published in the Department's Weekly Statistical Statement. Copies of these publications were available in the Library of the House. Stocks were currently close to last year's levels. 'As they can be affected by such vagaries as changes in the weather I prefer not to hazard a guess at possible future levels,' he said.

Advanced machine tools

What were the intentions in connection with the encouragement of the manufacture of advanced machine tools and machine tool systems, with special reference to the collapse of Herbert-Ingersoll Ltd., and the resultant effect on the ability of the British machine tool industry to supply such tools and systems? asked a Member. Mr. Chataway replied: 'My Department is prepared to support proposals for the design and manufacture of advanced machine tools and machine tool systems in appropriate cases by the placing of research and development contracts and by the pre-production order scheme.'

Waste-disposal research

Mr. Grant, asked what progress had been made in Government research establishments in the development of methods for the disposal of industrial and domestic waste, said promising progress was being made in a number of fields. The Building Research Establishment was working on the conveyance of domestic refuse by pipeline and Warren Spring Laboratory on pyrolysis and the recovery of metals from low-grade residues and effluents. The Transport and Road Research Laboratory was studying the scope for using spoil wastes for road construction.

Nuclear reactor sales

A questioner asked how many British nuclear reactors had been sold abroad as compared with the number of United States pressurised-water reactors and boiling-water reactor systems, and whether it was the intention of the Government to collaborate in nuclear technology and development primarily with European companies or United States enterprises. Mr. Emery said two British nuclear power reactors of the Magnox type had been sold abroad. In the case of the pressurised-water and boiling-water power reactor systems, the United States had sold 35, of which 16 were currently in operation. In answer to the second part of the question he referred to the statement on nuclear reactors made the previous day.

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

August 24, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace Ltd., (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, G31 1AW (Tel: 041-554 2447)

500 gallon trailer pumps; induction motors (3-phase); transformers; control panels; DC motors; alternators; rotary converters; portable welding set; portable air compressors; MT spares; 7 kW 200 amp welding generators; fork lift trucks; metal and wooden containers; entrenching tools; wooden pallets; electric hoist (1 ton); 900 gallon power washing machine; blacksmith's hearth; surplus clothing; textiles; kitchenware; household furniture, etc.

August 30, 1972 Miscellaneous

Location: Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon

Auctioneers: Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon, OX6 7AL (Tel: 08692 2073)

Clothing and textiles; greatcoats; battledress blouses and trousers; No. 2 dress trousers; kapok coats; raincoats; vests; drawers; ankle boots; mosquito nets; blankets; hessian; rags, etc.; furniture: chairs; tables; dressing chests; sideboards; wardrobes; lockers; kitchen equipment; Vehicles and Machines: Land Rover; Commer 3-ton trucks; Morris J2 Minibus; Hillman Husky; Ford Zephyr saloon; Bedford ambulance; 10-ton trailers; pallet transporters; fork lift truck; industrial trucks; pedestal drilling machines; crankshaft grinders; lathes; grinding and lapping machine; bench drilling machine; milling machines; forming machine; box nailing machines; bench shearing machines; portable electric hammers; drills and grinding machines, etc.; Electrical Equipment: transformers; condensers; switches; chokes; cable; oscilloscopes; compressors; generators; 16 mm. sound projectors; film screens; slide projectors; cameras; tape recorders; wrist watches; binoculars; compasses; miscellaneous vehicle spares; tyres; spanners; cross-cut saws; grinding wheel; steel wire rope; wooden boxes; fire bricks; coal; coke and a large quantity of miscellaneous items.

September 6/7, 1972 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham, NG1 2GL (Tel: 0602 54272)

Saloon cars; estates; limousines; road making plant; heavy duty trucks; light vans; cranes; tippers; dumpers; refuellers; coaches; ambulances; breakdown and dropside trucks; fork lift trucks; tractors; graders; motor cycles, etc.

September 13, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs

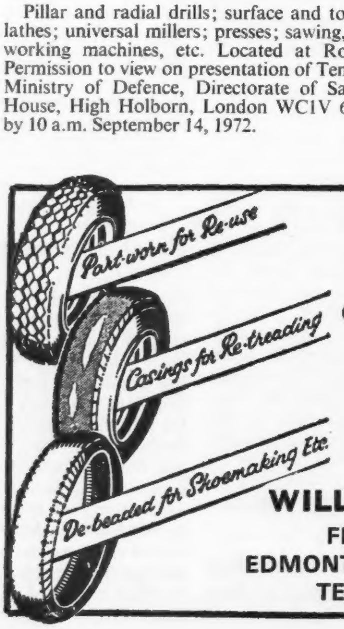
Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena House', 13 Market Place, Burton upon Trent, Staffs (Tel: 0283 64657)

Machine tools including, bench, pillar and vertical drilling machines; pedestal, bench and tool grinders; capstan, centre and copy lathes; fly press; screw press; power hacksaws; wood cutting bandsaws; miscellaneous items of scrap canvas, metal, rubber, etc.; metal boxes; various cloths; tool kits; telephone sets; switchboards; electrical equipment; mobile crane, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sale by Tender: Machine Tools

Pillar and radial drills; surface and tool grinders; capstan and centre lathes; universal millers; presses; sawing, sheetmetal working and woodworking machines, etc. Located at Rosyth and Bandeath, Scotland. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales Supply 6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. September 14, 1972.



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EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, extension as indicated at end of each item), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877).

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

General. Regulation (CEE) No. 1600/72 amends the annex to Regulation (CEE) No. 1373/70 on common procedure for applying the system of certificates of import, export and advance fixing in respect of agricultural products coming under the common price system. (*Journal Officiel* No. L172, July 30, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1663/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 979/72 in so far as it concerns the countervailing amounts applicable, following developments in the monetary situation, in respect of certain milk products as well as certain goods obtained from these products. (*Journal Officiel* No. L175, August 2, 1972)

Wine. Regulation (CEE) No. 1651/72 amends, in so far as it concerns aid for private storage of table wines, Regulation (CEE) No. 816/70 on additional provisions regarding the common organisation of the market in wine. (*Journal Officiel* No. L174, August 1, 1972)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 1652/72 fixes the basic price and the purchase price of apples for the period August 1, 1972 to January 31, 1973. (*Journal Officiel* No. L174, August 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1655/72 fixes the conversion coefficients to be applied to the purchase price of apples specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 1652/72. (*Journal Officiel* No. L174, August 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1673/72 rescinds Regulation (CEE) No. 1598/72 formally recording a situation of serious crisis in the market for cauliflowers. (*Journal Officiel* No. L176, August 3, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1690/72 abolishes the safeguard measures applicable to the import of peaches. (*Journal Officiel* No. L177, August 4, 1972)

Cattlemeat, beef and veal. Regulation (CEE) No. 1653/72 modifies the guidance prices of calves and adult bovine animals, applicable during the 1972-73 marketing year. (*Journal Officiel* No. L174, August 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1654/72 lays down general rules applicable in the event of excessive price rises in the cattlemeat sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L174, August 1, 1972)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (CEE) No. 1664/72 alters the operative date of Regulation (CEE) No. 990/72 relating to procedures for the grant of aid in respect of skimmed milk processed into compound feeding stuffs and powdered skimmed milk intended for animal feeding stuffs. (*Journal Officiel* No. L175, August 2, 1972)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (CEE) No. 1665/72 relates to the procedures for fixing free-at-frontier offer prices and the countervailing duty for hybrid maize intended for sowing for the 1972-3 marketing year. (*Journal Officiel* No. L175, August 2, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1666/72 fixes the reference prices of hybrid maize intended for sowing for the 1972-3 marketing year. (*Journal Officiel* No. L175, August 2, 1972)

Seeds and plants. Regulation (CEE) No. 1674/72 lays down the general rules for the granting and financing of aid in the seeds sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L177, August 4, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1675/72 fixes, for the 1972-3 marketing year, the aid in the seeds sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L177, August 4, 1972)

Processed fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 1700/72 fixes, by virtue of the application of the system of import certificates for tomato concentrates, the percentage applicable to the reference quantity. (*Journal Officiel* No. L178, August 5, 1972)

EDB ext. 7174/408

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L173 dated July 31, 1972 contains the text of Directive 72/276/CEE on the harmonisation of Member States' legislations relating to certain methods of quantitative analysis of the binary composition of textile fibres. The French text may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

RIGHTS OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L176 dated August 3, 1972 contains the text of Directive 72/277/CEE on the procedures and conditions governing the publication of market notices and the award of public works contracts in the Official Journal of the European Communities. **CRE ext. 2354/5**

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L174 dated August 1, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1650/72 partially or totally suspending the common tariff on certain items for varying periods. Details of the goods concerned, the reduced rate of duty and the periods during which these would be applied are set out below. The French text may be seen on application:

Table 1

Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Rate of duty to be applied for the period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1972
ex 38.19	Aqueous suspension of microcapsules containing a dye in its leuco form, of the type used in the manufacture of 'duplicating paper'	Total suspension

Table 2

Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Rate of duty to be applied for the period July 1972 to Dec. 31, 1972
ex 03.01 A I b	Salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	Total suspension
ex 03.01 B I q	Sturgeon, fresh, chilled or frozen intended for the canning industry (*a*)	8%
03.02 A I e	Salmon, salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces	Total suspension
ex 03.03 B I b	Oysters, weighing not more than 12 g. each	Total suspension
ex 03.03 B I b	Oysters of the 'crassostrea gigas' type weighing more than 100 g. each	Total suspension
ex 08.01 A	Dates in immediate packagings of up to 35 kg. and intended to be put up for retail sales	Total suspension
23.07 A	Fish or whale solubles	2%
28.51 A	Heavy hydrogen (deuterium) and compounds thereof (including heavy water); mixtures and solutions, containing deuterium and in which the ratio of the number of deuterium atoms to the normal hydrogen atoms exceeds 1.5000 (Euratom)	Total suspension
ex 29.15 C III	Phenylmalonic acid and its benzylic ester	Total suspension
ex 29.44 C	Tylosin and its derivatives	Total suspension
ex 39.05 B	Sheets or rubber hydrochloride of a thickness not exceeding 0.02 mm.	Total suspension
ex 49.11 B	Microreproductions on opaque paper	Total suspension
ex 51.04 A	Woven fabrics of textile fibres of polyvinylic alcohol for machine embroideries	Total suspension
ex 56.01 A	Synthetic textile fibres of aromatic polyamide obtained by the polycondensation of meta-phenylene-diamine and isophtalic acid	Total suspension
ex 59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics of aromatic polyamide obtained by the polycondensation of meta-phenylene-diamine and isophtalic acid	Total suspension

(*a*) This suspension is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

The *Journal Officiel* No. L174 dated August 1, 1972 also contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1656/72 partially suspending from August 1, 1972 the Common Customs Tariff duties on the following items. The French text may be seen on application:

Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
ex 01.02 A II (a)	Calves intended for fattening weighing less than 80 kg. (*a*)	4%
ex 01.02 A II (b) 2 (bb)	Young male bovine animals intended for fattening of a weight of 220 kg. or more but not more than 300 kg. (*a*)	8%

(*a*) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

EDB ext. 7174/408

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE BOARD

Export opportunities in Mozambique

by H. C. Byatt, Consul-General, Lourenco Marques

In area Mozambique is almost the size of France and West Germany together. Of the total population of over 8 million people, there are some 250,000 Europeans and some 40,000 Asians and Chinese. The GNP is about £660 million.

Public and private investment has been growing steadily over the past 10 years and the economic infrastructure has been expanded in the course of three development plans. Planned expenditure under the Third Development Plan (1968-73) is £246 million. A new port at Nacala in Northern Mozambique was linked last year to Malawi's railway system. Almost half the imports of the Rand area of the Transvaal (Johannesburg, Pretoria, Witbank) pass through Lourenço Marques, which now handles some 15 million tons of traffic annually—second only to Durban in Southern Africa. Internal air services are spreading and civil construction is an expanding business. The total of tarred roads has increased from 1,364 km in 1966 to 2,900 km at the end of 1971. Tenders are currently being considered for the construction of a 1,000 km roadway linking Beira with the North. Plans are in hand to construct tarred roads at the rate of 1,000 km a year up to 1975. The target for this year is already on the way to fulfilment.

Apart from these physical developments, the education system has also been expanding rapidly. By the end of 1970 there were a total of 590,000 children in primary schools with a further 43,000 in secondary schools and technical colleges. The new University of Lourenço Marques now has some 2,200 pupils.

Foreign trade

In the past eight years Mozambique's import bill has risen from £64.1 million to £133.3 million (1970). The 1970 breakdown was:

	£million
Machinery and appliances	26.0
Vehicles and parts	20.6
Textiles	15.4
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	9.3
Foodstuffs and beverages	8.5
Other	53.5
	133.3

Britain is at present the fourth largest supplier of the Mozambique market (after Metropolitan Portugal, South Africa and West Germany). British exports went up from £6.5 million in 1960 to £13.2 million in 1970. In 1971 they reached £16.4 million but despite this rise we have not done as well recently as some of our competitors in this growing market.

Areas of opportunity

A mission from the former British National Export Council visited Mozambique in October 1970. The members drew attention to opportunities in mining equipment and plant supply; agriculture (including livestock and machinery); equipment for hospitals and health services; maintenance services of all kinds; power generation; telecommunications and railway development; port and airfield development; light aircraft; launches, fishing boats; construction equipment and scientific instruments. These areas of opportunity are still wide open to those who wish to explore them. In addition there are now fresh opportunities for the supply of capital equipment and services associated with the effort being made to establish new productive industries within Mozambique in order to cut imports, intensify the rate of industrial growth and increase foreign exchange earnings. One hundred and fifty new industrial enterprises have recently been licensed.

Some of the larger schemes already licensed include a pulp factory at Vila Pery (total estimated cost £41.6 million) and a steelworks near Moatize (total estimated cost £29.1 million). New or extended sugar and textile mills have also been licensed. Plans are also proceeding for the construction of a new ocean terminal for bulk carriers up to 300,000 tons at Ponta Dobela near Lourenço Marques (total estimated cost £26.8 million).

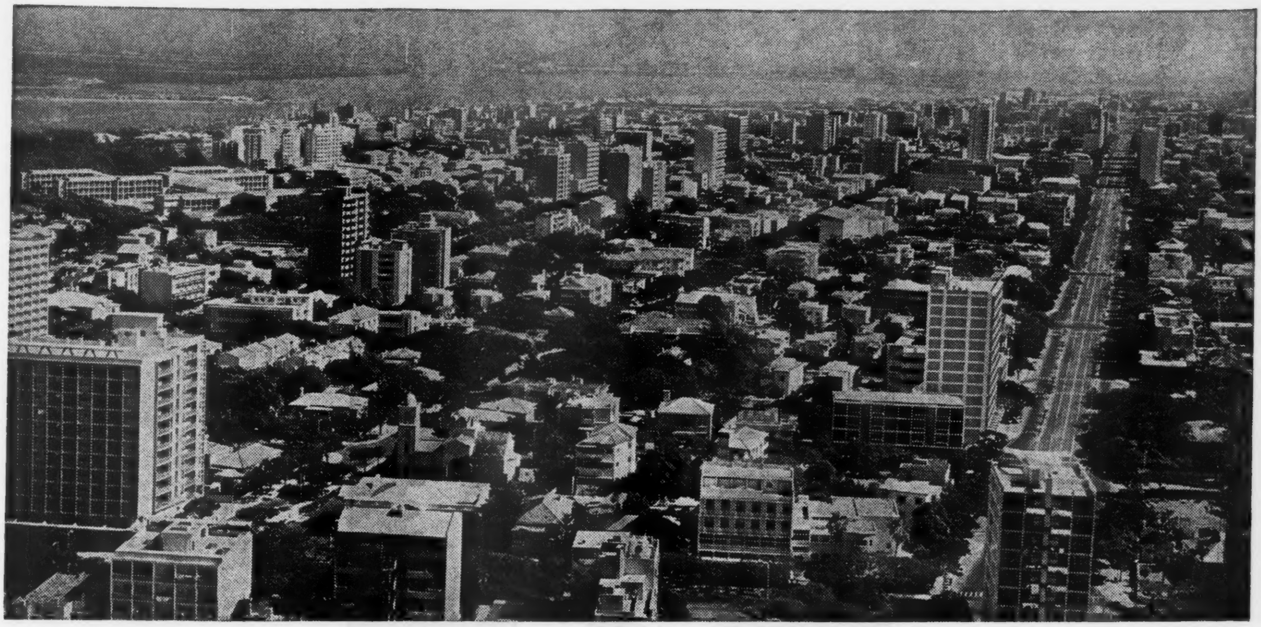
The Governor-General, Engineer Pimentel dos Santos, has recently listed a number of development projects which the Mozambique Government intends to implement in the next four years. These include the development of power generation in named centres and of a power grid to utilise power from the Cabora Bassa Dam, the largest in Africa, which is due to begin producing current by 1975. Specific harbour, road, airport and communications developments are also listed, all of which will provide openings for imported machinery and equipment. The main area of opportunity is therefore for capital goods.

Exporters please note . . .

In November 1971 the Portuguese Government introduced new regulations designed to deal with foreign exchange shortages and delays which had built up in making payment transfers from Mozambique (and Angola) to Metropolitan Portugal and some other countries. Briefly the regulations provided means for settlement of the payments deficits, largely with Metropolitan Portugal. Simultaneously a system of import and export licensing was adopted to ensure future control of the balance of payments. In March 1972 the new regulations were backed by the publication of a list of priorities for the issue of licences in Mozambique.

The administrative and financial difficulties which made these new measures necessary have received some publicity. It may not be so widely realised that the present situation is favourable to exporters whose goods or services are at the right end of the new industrial and development priorities set by the Mozambique Government.

These priorities cover the issue of licences for imports and for invisible and capital operations. The lists are available through the Department of Trade and Industry, but the



Lourenco Marques, capital of Mozambique, with the harbour in the background.

general effect is to curtail severely the import of luxury goods and to ban the importation of any product that can be produced locally. The whole orientation is firmly towards the creation of new productive capacity within Mozambique aimed at satisfying local demand and also creating new foreign exchange earning exports.

There are five import categories: new business will be found mainly in the First and Second ("Merchandise essential for economic development" or "for the well-being of the population"). Imports this year under these two categories may well exceed those for 1971.

Under the new regulations the Mozambique importer is free to buy from whatever sources he considers most advantageous. As a result new trading relationships are being formed and this is a moment of opportunity for the would-be exporter. It may therefore be useful to summarise the way the new regulations work. Decree Laws Nos. 478/71, 552/71 and 553/71 provide that:

(i) all monetary, exchange and credit matters are now under the direct control of the Bank of Portugal (Fundo Monetário). This controls the Exchange Council (Inspecção de Credito é Seguros) in Mozambique;

(ii) settlement overseas for imports of merchandise and invisible or capital export transactions is controlled by licence. In order to eliminate future delays in settlement no licences will be issued unless foreign exchange to cover the transaction is available at the overseas destination;

(iii) the currency amount for which the licence is requested in Mozambique must cover the total cif value payable to the exporter. (Interest and other charges cannot exceed 9 per cent p.a. of the cif value);

(iv) the validity of a licence can be extended if an application is made to the authorities in Mozambique before the original expiry date.

The Mozambique Government has subsequently indicated that since Mozambique is 'undergoing a phase of economic development which requires the acquisition of a large amount of equipment whose cost will exceed the amount of foreign exchange available annually' importers should obtain deferred payment terms. Import licences will not normally be issued if the payment period is less than three years from the date of order, and payment in the first year cannot exceed 20 per cent.

Exporters should deal through banking institutions, and ask for the establishment of letters of credit. They can be assured that an inquiry from a Mozambique importer who has an import licence (Boletim de Regístro Prévio de Importacâo) can result in an order against which the Mozambique authorities will already have allocated foreign exchange. This is an important security for present and future business provided by the new regulations.

Investment

The Mozambique authorities wish to attract not only imports on competitive terms, but new investment on the ground. In a published speech on April 27 the Governor-General outlined the programme the Provincial Government would follow in the next four years. He emphasised the need for intensified industrialisation and the creation of conditions which would attract outside capital for local production and processing. In May the Mozambique Government's Instituto de Credito was able to announce two foreign currency loans from a Swiss financial group. These and other funds which may be obtained are to be used to support local productive ventures.

Legislation already exists to enable the Mozambique Government to grant tax holidays for up to 16 years to new industries producing goods not already manufactured locally, or to those who want to expand existing production (Diploma Legislativo (Mozambique) No. 3054 of 1970). Industrial raw materials may obtain up to 50 per cent and productive machinery up to 100 per cent reduction of customs duty (Decree Law No. 177/71 of April 30, 1971).

Contact

Lourenço Marques is only an hour from Johannesburg by air and can therefore be included easily in a Southern African itinerary. This is a time when firms whose goods or services fall in the right local priorities may think it worth making a visit to assess possibilities and to establish the personal contact which is important in this market. The British Consulate-General at Lourenço Marques is ready to help inquirers through the Department of Trade and Industry.

1973

THE QUEEN'S AWARD
TO INDUSTRY

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For full information about eligibility, application forms and guidance notes, get in touch with The Secretary, The Office of The Queen's Award to Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET. Telephone 01-222 2277. Telex 27366.

The closing date for applications is 31st October, 1972.

EXHIBITIONS and FAIRS

Joint venture success at New York food show

From the British Trade Development Office, New York

NINE British firms participated in a joint venture organised by the British Food Export Council and the Department of Trade and Industry at the 18th Annual National Fancy Food and Confection Show held at the Coliseum in New York City from July 23-26. In addition, the BFEC manned an information stand which received many inquiries during the show. British food products were also seen on the stands of over 30 major American importers.

The show caters to the gigantic business that gourmet and specialty food has become in America, and it is recognised as the leading event for the United States fancy food industry. This year it attracted buyers from all parts of the US, Canada, South America, Europe and Asia.

The British food and liquor industry was well represented in the joint venture. On the liquor side, top brands included Johnnie Walker Scotch Whisky, Beefeater Gin and Borzoi Vodka and Watney Mann who showed Watney Red Barrel, London Lager and London Stingo Ale.

In the food field Jackson's of Piccadilly was present with their well-known quality tea and introduced a line of assorted sweet biscuits and luxury preserves. Bendick's mounted a display of top-of-the-trade chocolate mint crisps, bitter mints, and creme-de-menthe packs. Overseas Trading Corporation launched a range of rich crunchy sweet cookies under the name of Symbol. HP Sauce Ltd. showed its speciality pickles for the first time at a US fair. Baxters of Scotland, whose gourmet foods are widely known in the US exhibited a representative range of their food products.

Also on view were samples from the 102 products in the Best of Scotland line. Matlow Bros./ Swizzels Ltd. displayed their wrapped boiled sweets and toffees as well as their Olde English and Merrie England confections in tins.

The nine joint venture participants reported excellent results. A large number of orders which were written during the show illustrated the importance of regular participation in National Fancy Food Show. The United States specialty food market continues to expand and interest in British lines is growing fast. Now is the time for British food manufacturers to gain a share of this market by participation in major trade shows and by taking advantage of the expanding programme of officially sponsored British food promotions throughout the United States (details from Fairs and Promotions Branch).

Good results achieved at New York Jewellery Fair

From the British Trade Development Office, New York

A CARVED black opal worth over £2,650 and a 419 carat aquamarine were only two of the outstanding exhibits at the International Jewellery Trade Fair in New York. For the sixth successive year over 30 British manufacturers of fine jewellery and stone dealers showed collectively in the Albert Hall of the American Hotel from July 23-26. The group was organised for the first time by the Export Council for the Jewellery and Giftware Industries and was led by the Chairman, Mr. Elkon Simons, assisted by Mr. Richard Hooker and Miss Elizabeth Woodward.

The majority of the firms exhibiting appeared to be very pleased with the Fair and with their results, several stating that they had achieved the equivalent of their last year's figures on the first day of the show. The most successful results, predictably, were reported by those firms for which it was their fourth, fifth or even sixth visit to the International Jewellery Trade Fair. A number of experienced exhibitors now combine their appearance at the show with an extensive selling trip throughout the United States, visiting leading jewellery retailers in their own home territories, and this combination appears to produce the best results. A few firms—for whom it was their first showing—expressed some disappointment with the results but thought that the experience gained this year, particularly in the selection of merchandise for the US market, would enable them to do better in future shows.

Among the exhibitors were two De Beers award winners, Laurence Graff, whose firm exports to about 40 countries and Terry Waldron of Waldron Gardner Ltd., who will shortly receive his third De Beers award in Los Angeles.

Poison rings, similar to those worn by noblemen in the 16th century, were reproduced specially for the show by John Marr together with a new range of jewellery in heavy silver. Handmade jewellery in silver by Wally Morgan Designs was an outstandingly successful line at the show and genuine Georgian, Victorian as well as 'almost antique' jewellery shown by Ronald Benjamin again found a great deal of interest.

Very satisfactory business was reported by most of the dealers in precious stones and customers from as far afield as Japan, Italy, Argentina, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Virgin Islands were reported by members of the British Group.

Technological symposia in Central America

BRITAIN'S achievements in industry and science were featured in a series of technological symposia held in Caracas and Mexico City during June. Each symposium, organised by the Department of Trade and Industry in collaboration with the Economic Affairs Committee of Canning House, lasted five days and drew attention to British advances in subjects of interest to the host countries. The themes were: aeronautics, maritime developments, the electrical industry, food technology, telecommunications, environmental pollution control, petro-chemicals and, in Venezuela, cement technology.

These were not hard-sell promotions; they were expositions of British experience in the selected subjects. But two contracts have already been obtained in Venezuela, one study contract was signed in Mexico City and others are in the pipeline.

The team of speakers was, with few exceptions, the same in both cities and consisted of roughly one-third each from manufacturing industries, consultants and the public sector. Lord Erroll of Hale, president of the Luso-Hispanic Council, acted as leader and represented HM Government.

The attendance in quality and quantity exceeded expectations based on experience at the pioneer events in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires in 1970. In Caracas the total attendance was 1,900, averaging 79 at each session and in Mexico over 3,000, averaging about 160.

The DTI and Canning House are now considering how best to follow up the impact made by the presentation. Further discussion is expected at a meeting for speakers to be chaired by Lord Erroll at Canning House early in October.

BOTB support in August

UNDER the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board, the Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry are supporting a total of 220 British firms in 14 overseas trade fairs in August.

For the first time British group displays are being supported at the following events:

Agricultural show in Brazil

Agricultural machinery and equipment together with livestock will be in the British group display—sponsored by the British Agricultural Export Council—at the Agricultural Show in Porto Alegre, Brazil, from August 23-29.

Leningrad exhibition on container transport (Aug. 29 to Sept. 15)

More than 2,000 square metres will be occupied by the British group display which is sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce.

There will also be British group displays at the South African Building Exhibition, Johannesburg; International Congress on Biophysics, Moscow; International Trade Fair, Bogota; International Engineering Exhibition, Sydney; Gift Show, New York; Cologne International Men's Fashion Week; Izmir International Trade Fair; Biochem European Exhibition and Congress, Amsterdam; National Hardware Show, New York.

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EXPORT ORDERS

British stake in big Algerian petrochemical plant

The International Synthetic Rubber Co. Ltd., Europe's largest producers of synthetic rubber, have signed a contract, together with Sonatrach, the Algerian State petrochemical company, appointing Fluor (the large American chemical plant contractor) to produce a full engineering and financial appraisal for the feasibility of a 300,000 tonnes per annum butadiene plant in Algeria.

The two companies have already completed a preliminary evaluation which indicates that there will be a favourable outcome of the study.

The butadiene, manufactured in Algeria, would be exported to Europe and the United States. Algeria has vast quantities of condensate—the raw material for a butadiene plant—and cheap fuel. Much of this fuel is at present liquified and transported to the US but Sonatrach is keenly interested in upgrading further quantities to butadiene. The viability of the project depends on the plant itself being large and it being sited next to the sources of natural gas and condensate.

ISR's plants at Southampton and Grangemouth have a total capacity of 440,000 tons a year producing emulsion SBR, ABS and carboxylated latex, polybutadiene rubber, solution SBR, ethylene propylene polymers, styrene monomer and carbon black.

Food trolley finds favour abroad

Increased orders for the Hostess Royale heated food trolley show it is not only British housewives who appreciate the virtues of the 'all-electric' serving maid. With orders recently received at the Hastings factory of Ekco Heating & Appliances for 220 Hostess Royales from South Africa and 160 from Australia, it is apparent that Hostess style living is catching on abroad, too.

Equally good for keeping hot day-to-day family meals or a complete dinner party for eight, the Hostess Royale has space for four heated oven dishes set beneath its pull-out carving wings, and the heated cupboard beneath is big enough to take a turkey, plates and other dishes. There is also an unheated lower shelf for fruit, cheese, coffee cups, etc.

Catalyst tubes for India

Power Gas Ltd., London, recently placed a further order for catalyst tube assemblies with APV—Paramount Ltd. of Crawley, Sussex. The order is valued at approximately £130,000. The assemblies are required for an ammonia plant now being constructed by Power Gas Tuticorin in India for SPIC.

UKAEA agreement with the USA

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has been awarded a contract by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, one of the leading engineer-constructors in the United States, to provide specialised consultancy services in support of the Corporation's engineering and construction of nuclear power stations.

The agreement is the outcome of the successful assistance on individual assignments which the Authority has already provided to the company concerning their nuclear projects in the United States and will cover areas of technology in which particular expertise has been built up within the Authority, including welding and quality assurance procedures.

Motor carriage company reports first export contracts

The first six export orders for the Albany motor carriage have been received from Australia, Italy, Germany, Monaco, Sardinia and Switzerland, Albany Motor Carriage Co., Christchurch, Hants., recently reported. Worth a total of just under £12,000, the orders were negotiated by Export Planning Ltd., of London, the company marketing agents.

£500,000 contract for ball valves

Weir-Pacific Valves Ltd. of Glasgow, a member of the Weir Group, were recently awarded a contract valued at over £500,000 to supply ball valves for eight 32,000 ton product carriers being built by Haugesund Mekaniske Verksted at Haugesund in Norway for Shell International Marine.

The contract is for manually and hydraulically operated ball valves of 14 in. and 16 in. nominal bore to Shell specifications.

Stand-by generators for Nigeria

Dawson-Keith Electric Ltd. have been awarded export orders from Nigeria which are worth more than £120,000. The orders are for diesel powered stand-by generators which range in size from 20 kVA through to 506 kVA.

Air heaters for Iran

Harris Engineering Ltd., of Tunbridge Wells, recently completed delivery of 31 gas fired unit air heaters for the Iranian gas pipeline project. The pipeline takes natural gas from the south of Iran to the USSR. The Harris units, which operate from the pipeline's own gas, heat pumping stations, staff recreation and canteen buildings—vital work in an area where night temperatures can fall to −12°C.

Another large contract for Brighton firm

Kearney & Trecker Ltd., the Brighton-based machine tool manufacturers recently announced that agreement has been reached with the Iran National Industrial Co. of Teheran for the supply of British-built Kearney and Trecker special purpose machinery for the production of cylinder heads, bearing caps and exhaust manifolds which are to be manufactured in Iran under licence from Chrysler UK. Worth £600,000, the equipment to be supplied under the contract is due for delivery before August 1973.

Further European Repco deal

A repeat order for Repco self-twist spinners has been placed by Ets. d'Halluin-Lepers Freres of Roubaix, France, with Platt International Ltd., the Accrington-based textile machinery manufacturers.

Following the successful running of their first Repco machines on a sustained 3-shift basis, d'Halluin-Lepers have now signed a contract for a further 120 of the same model to bring that installation up to a total of 134 machines. These will replace the firm's existing ring frames, which will be disposed of as soon as the Repco installation is completed.

Metal decorating plant for Russia

The CHAL division of Wellman Incandescent Furnace Co. Ltd., a member of The Wellman Engineering Corporation, has won an order worth about £400,000 for high speed metal decorating lines to be supplied for a new factory in Russia. The lines will be about 125 feet long and delivered complete by Wellman, the main contractor, starting in January 1973.

British medical equipment for Iran and Fiji

Chas. F. Thackray Ltd., the Leeds-based manufacturers of surgical instruments, hospital furniture and sterilising equipment, who export to many parts of the world, recently won orders in Iran and Fiji worth a total of nearly £100,000.

One contract, value at about £50,000, is for surgical instruments and other medical equipment for the Queen Pahlavi Foundation Cardio-Vascular Medical Centre in Tehran, Iran.

Another order, worth over £40,000, is to provide sterilising and ancillary equipment for a new hospital in Fiji.

Rising jigsaw exports

Exports to Europe of Waddington jigsaws have risen by 56 per cent for the first three months of this year. Mr. Michael Charlesworth, sales manager (Europe), said the primary reason for the rise was the company's distribution efficiency. He pointed out that the games division of John Waddington Ltd., had re-organised and switched from containers to a roll-on/roll-off ferry trailer operation service which cut delivery time by more than half.

Fast patrol launches for Kuwait

The Kuwait Government have ordered eight 35-ft fast patrol launches worth about £220,000 in all from Vosper Thornycroft Private Ltd., the Singapore subsidiary of Vosper Thornycroft. The launches, which will be used by the Kuwait Ministry of Interior on general coastguard duties, including checks for smuggling and illegal immigration, will be to a variant of a standard Vosper Thornycroft design. Of double-skin teak construction, Cascover sheathed, they will be powered by twin turbo-charged Perkins diesel engines to give a top speed of 24 knots.

A Vosper Thornycroft 35-ft. launch of the type ordered for Kuwait (see above).

Annual review of temporary exemptions from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that they are now reviewing all temporary exemptions from United Kingdom import duty (mainly chemicals) that are due to expire at the end of 1972. These exemptions were granted by the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) Orders specified below:

Order	Statutory Instrument
No. 9	1971 No. 2010
No. 10	1971 No. 2042
No. 1	1972 No. 52
No. 2	1972 No. 226
No. 3	1972 No. 648
No. 4	1972 No. 775
No. 6	1972 No. 951

Further exemptions are also expected to be made in subsequent Orders in 1972.

A list of the goods already temporarily exempted from import duty appears on pages 460 to 487 of HM Customs and Excise Tariff. Copies of the relevant Statutory Instruments and the Tariff can be obtained from HM Stationery Office or through any bookseller.

The Act of Accession of the United Kingdom to the European Economic Communities is due to come into force on January 1, 1973. Inter alia it provides for the first move towards the removal of duties on goods from other Member States to be made in most cases on April 1, 1973. It further provides for the first stage of the alignment of the United Kingdom MFN tariff to that of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC to be made in most cases on January 1, 1974. These moves are to be made from the base rate of duty actually applied under our own tariff on January 1, 1972. Where the rate of duty effectively applied on that date was zero by virtue of a United Kingdom Temporary Exemption Order then being in force alignment will take place from the zero rate. This means that:

(*a*) Where United Kingdom duties were suspended on January 1, 1972 (ie all those goods listed in Temporary Exemption Orders Nos. 9 and 10), the United Kingdom will be bound to allow duty free entry for EEC goods from April 1, 1973 (Articles 31 and 32 of the Treaty of Accession) and the Department will not be prepared to restore such duties against the EEC in the meantime for the intervening three months from January 1, 1973. But the Department will consider restoring during 1973 the full United Kingdom MFN tariff in those cases where United Kingdom or Commonwealth production is expected to be available during 1973. The way in which this might be achieved is shown in the following example:

Example
UK tariff suspended on January 1, 1972 = zero
UK substantive MFN tariff on the same date = 23 per cent
CET rate of duty = 15 per cent
With effect from April 1, 1973:
UK tariff against EEC imports = zero
UK tariff against MFN imports = 23 per cent

(*b*) Where duties have been suspended for the first time since January 1, 1972 (ie all those goods listed in the above mentioned Temporary Exemption Orders subsequent to No. 10), it will be possible during the transition period to restore at any time the internal and MFN substantive duties.

Example
UK tariff effectively in operation on January 1, 1972 = 23 per cent
UK tariff subsequently suspended on February 3, 1972 = zero
CET rate of duty = 15 per cent

(i) Suspension to be terminated with effect from January 1, 1973:
United Kingdom tariff against import from *all* sources restored to 23 per cent (thereafter reduction on April 1, 1973 against EEC imports as in (ii) below).

(ii) Suspension to be terminated with effect from April 1, 1973:
UK tariff against EEC imports restored to 23 per cent less first internal cut = 18.4 per cent
UK tariff against MFN imports restored to 23 per cent.

(iii) Suspension to be terminated with effect from January 1, 1974:
UK tariff against EEC imports restored to 23 per cent less the first two internal cuts = 13.8 per cent
UK tariff against MFN imports restored to 23 per cent less 40 per cent of difference between 23 per cent and the CET rate of 15 per cent (3.2 per cent) = 19.8 per cent).

(*c*) The United Kingdom remains free to suspend duties on goods from all sources *during 1973*, subject to compliance with the same criteria as hitherto. On new applications for new suspensions these include the submission of cost data indicating that the duty imposes a substantial burden on users costs (where the rate of duty is less than 20 per cent) as well as data indicating the degree of shortfall in supplies from United Kingdom and Commonwealth sources.

(*d*) *On and after January 1, 1974* the United Kingdom will only be free to suspend internal preferential duties on goods from other Member States (Article 34 of the Treaty of Accession) and to accelerate MFN duties to the level applied for the time being by the Community under the Common External Tariff (Article 41). Again applications will be considered against the same criteria as hitherto.

Example
UK tariff effectively in operation on January 1, 1972 = 23 per cent
CET rate of duty = 15 per cent.

(i) with effect from January 1, 1974 the substantive position will be:
UK tariff against EEC imports = 13.8 per cent
UK tariff against MFN imports = 19.8 per cent

(ii) United Kingdom tariff suspension effective from January 1, 1974:
Imports from EEC sources subject to zero duty.
Imports from MFN sources subject to 15 per cent duty as in the EEC's Common Customs Tariff.

(*e*) Where the *Common Customs Tariff* of the EEC is suspended *on* January 1, 1973 the United Kingdom will be free to adopt such MFN duty suspensions immediately, or to move towards them progressively in accordance with the general tariff alignment timetable (Article 32).

(*f*) As there will be United Kingdom representations in the EEC Council of Ministers from January 1, 1973, the United Kingdom will normally expect to adopt immediately any new, as distinct from extended, *Common Customs Tariff* suspensions which are agreed by the Council *after* January 1, 1973 and to which the United Kingdom will have been a party.

(*g*) United Kingdom industry will in due course be consulted by means of a separate advertisement in *Trade and Industry* and through other appropriate channels on new and extended suspensions of the Common External Tariff under (*e*) and (*f*) above.

Against this background the Department proposes to act as follows in relation to the cases indicated at sub-paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) above where existing United Kingdom temporary exemptions expire on December 31, 1972:

(*aa*) The Department will recommend that the temporary exemptions specified in sub-paragraph (*a*) (ie zero duty on January 1, 1972) should be continued for a further period of 12 months from January 1, 1973 that is, until December 31, 1973. But for those items where United Kingdom production has emerged or will shortly be emerging, consideration will be given at the request of United Kingdom or Commonwealth producers to restoring during 1973 a duty in respect of imports from *MFN* sources.

(*continued on next page*)

TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT DUTY
continued

(*bb*) For the temporary exemptions specified in sub-paragraph *2b* the Department will similarly expect to recommend that they should be continued for a further period of 12 months, that is until December 31, 1973 or such shorter period as may be warranted. The Department will, however, be prepared to consider restoration of the substantive *internal and MFN* duties on January 1, 1973, if

- (i) requests are received from United Kingdom manufacturers or from United Kingdom agents of Commonwealth producers seeking reimposition of the import duty where they are in a position to meet a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand, or
- (ii) the persons who applied for exemptions notify the Department that they do not wish the exemption to be continued.

Any producer wishing to propose the restoration of a duty under (*aa*) or (*bb*) above should provide the following information:

- (iii) the date when production is expected to become available
- (iv) the output of the plant
- (v) estimated total United Kingdom demand.

Requests from producers for imposition of the tariff under either heading (*aa*) or (*bb*) should be made to Tariff Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2515 (Chemicals) and 3576 (Non-Chemicals)) *not later than September 22, 1972.*

Any proposals for restoration of duties under headings (*aa*) or (*bb*) above will subsequently be published in *Trade and Industry* so that users of the goods concerned may have the opportunity to put their views to the Department.

Applications from users for *new* United Kingdom temporary exemptions from import duty to operate during 1973 will also be considered at any time against the Department's existing criteria in relation to the burdensomeness of the duty and the shortfall in supplies.

The review of the current duty suspensions of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC, and the procedures for considering new suspensions of duties in the Common Customs Tariff, will form the subject of separate articles in *Trade and Industry* later.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 31.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.43	Mercuric oxycyanide, which satisfies the requirements of the British Pharmaceutical Codex	Mercuric oxycyanide	December 31, 1972	13931
29.02	Hexabromobiphenyl, mixed isomers	Hexabromobiphenyl	December 31, 1972	13944
29.04	Chloral hydrate	Trichloroacetaldehydrate	December 31, 1972	13949
29.08	Methoxyhchlor	2,2,2 Trichlorodi-(4-methoxyphenyl) ethane	December 31, 1972	13942
29.29	2,4,6-Trichlorophenylhydrazine	as in previous column	December 31 1972	13812
29.35	Methyl benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate	Bavistin	December 31, 1972	13955
	1,10-Phenanthroline	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	13092
	Tetrachloro-4-methylsulphonylpyridine	2,3,5,6-Tetra chloro-4-methylsulfonyl) pyridine	December 31, 1972	13928
29.42	Ergometrine hydrogen maleate	Ergometrine maleate B P	December 31, 1972	13696
76.16	Circular aluminium can ends scored for opening with incorporated ring-pull device having an overall diameter of not less than 106 millimetres and not more than 110 millimetres	Ring-pull can ends	December 31, 1972	12403

Import licences and the dock strike

As a result of the dock strike exporters of products which require import licences in the country of destination may be unable to deliver orders before licences expire. In such cases the British Overseas Trade Board suggest that exporters should advise their overseas customers or agents to apply to the import licensing authority of the country concerned for extension explaining the reason for the application. British Embassies and High Commissions will meantime have explained the problem to overseas Governments and asked them to consider any such applications sympathetically.

New course on aligned documentation for export

A NEW course on aligned documentation for export transactions is to be held in London in September, following a sucessful initial course held recently in Birmingham. At the instigation of the Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board (SITPRO), the course has been prepared by the Department of Employment, which already runs export office procedure courses.

A feature of the course is the preparation of documentation standardised to an international layout key. Students not only learn the theory of aligning to the system the normal dozen or more export documents, but actually design aligned documents for their own businesses and, during the course gain experience in working with them. After the Birmingham course, a student from a firm of exporters estimated that a few days at the course had saved him 13 weeks work in implementing the concept at his firm.

The first course in London will begin on Tuesday, September 19 and will last three and a half days. It will be held at the Department of Employment, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London SW1. The fee is £35. Inquiries should be addressed to the Senior Training Officer, Department of Emloyment TE4/EXP, at the above address (tel. 01-730 9661 ext. 49).

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Export to Belgium of sheep for immediate slaughter

In a written reply to a question in the House of Commons, on August 8, asking for a statement on the progress of his discussions with the Belgian authorities on the arrangements for ensuring observance of the Balfour Assurances, Mr. Peter Mills, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said:

'I am glad to be able to inform the House that our discussions with the Belgian authorities have resulted in agreement on satisfactory arrangements.

'In future, licences issued by the Department of Trade and Industry for the export to Belgium of sheep for immediate slaughter will be endorsed with a condition that the exporter must notify each consignment to the Export Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry within 14 days of shipment.

'The exporter may also be asked to produce a certificate given by an abattoir in Belgium which is approved by the Belgian authorities for the slaughter of animals exported from Great Britain, certifying slaughter on those premises. The Belgian authorities have agreed that these certificates will be authenticated by an official of the Belgian Government. Failure to produce such a certificate would be regarded as a prima-facie breach of the conditions of the licence, which could then be revoked.

'In addition, we are arranging for the animal health export certificates issued by the Agricultural Departments in Great Britain on the disease status of the premises from which the sheep are being exported to Belgium for immediate slaughter to contain a statement in the English, French and Dutch languages of the provisions of the Balfour Assurances, and a reminder that they are applicable to that consignment.

'These arrangements will come into operation very shortly.

'We are grateful to the animal welfare societies which have drawn our attention to this problem, and consider that the action we are taking in co-operation with the Belgian authorities will solve it. I would assure the House that we shall keep a careful eye on the position.

'Finally, I am glad of the opportunity to express our appreciation for the co-operation we have had from the Belgian authorities.'

The Export Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry will add an appropriate endorsement to new licences issued for the export of sheep to Belgium for immediate slaughter, and will make arrangements for current licences to be withdrawn for endorsement.

Notes

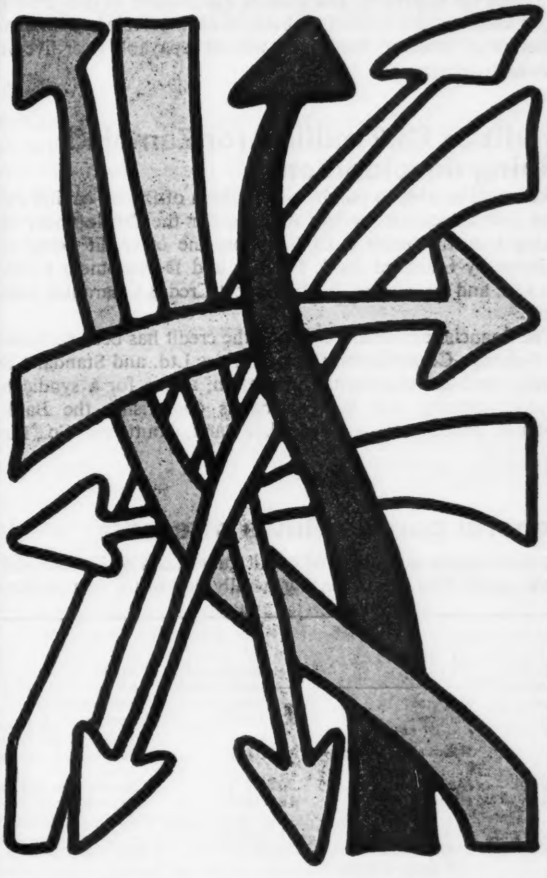
The export of cattle, sheep and pigs for immediate slaughter is authorised only to countries which have given certain assurances about their treatment (these are known as the Balfour Assurances).

The assurances specify that the animals will not have to travel more than 100 km from the point of disembarkation, will not be re-exported, will be adequately fed, watered and sheltered whilst awaiting slaughter, and will be slaughtered only after stunning either electrically or by captive bolt pistol.

The assurances have been given by Belgium, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy, and, in respect of cattle only, by France.

Reports of surveillance exercises carried out by animal welfare societies (the Dartmoor Livestock Protection Society and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) revealed that sheep exported for immediate slaughter in Belgium had been sent on to France, and possibly to other countries, in breach of the assurances.

Inquiries of the Belgian authorities showed that whilst they applied the assurances to sheep declared to them by the importer to be for immediate slaughter, they did not apply them to sheep not so declared, which they legitimately allowed to go on to France 'in transit'. There was no United Kingdom documentation which had to be produced to the Belgian authorities stating the purpose of export from the United Kingdom.



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ECGD CREDIT BACKING

South Africa: £23.5 million telecommunication equipment

UNDER guarantee by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, Hill Samuel and Co. Ltd. has agreed a line of credit for up to £23.5 million of telecommunication equipment for South Africa. The agreement will enable the borrower, the South African Post Office, to develop the public telephone service considerably, purchasing mainly completed telecommunication units for incorporation in locally made sub-stations.

Orders are to be placed before July 1974, and the main suppliers will be the General Electric Co. Ltd., Plessey Telecommunications Ltd. and Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. Delivery will be completed by July 1976. The loan of £20 million to finance orders placed under the line of credit is being made available by Hill Samuel on behalf of Midland Bank, and will be repayable over five years from each delivery.

Credit of £3.2 million for Zambia's mining development

ZAMBIA will be able to purchase £4 million of British capital equipment and associated services required for the development of its mining industry under a £3.2 million line of credit being made available by Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. and guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The financial agreement covering the credit has been designed by the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd. and Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, acting for a syndicate of London clearing and Scottish banks comprising the Bank of Scotland, Barclays Bank, Clydesdale Bank, Coutts and Co., Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, National Westminster Bank, The Royal Bank of Scotland, and Williams & Glyn's Bank.

Finance under the credit will be available for 80 per cent of the UK element of any individual contract of a minimum value of £40,000. The 20 per cent balance will be payable from the buyer's own resources with a downpayment of at least 5 per cent on signature of contract and further instalments to be negotiated on commercial terms. The maximum length of credit under the agreement will be five years.

Access to the credit will be confined to ECGD Comprehensive policyholders unless the contract is of a nature that would normally qualify for specific cover. Exporters requiring further information about the credit should address inquiries to the Export Credits Guarantee Department (Mr. H. J. Halsall, Buyer Credit Division 1, tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7177) or Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation (Mr. R. Bessell, tel. 01-623 7500).

Yugoslav ferro-nickel and iron and steel project

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a line of credit to enable Stopanska Banka of Skopje, Yugoslavia, to purchase from British manufacturers up to £1.7 million of equipment and engineering services in connection with a ferro-nickel and iron and steel project in Macedonia.

Following the signature of agreements in London, the financial agreement has been signed in Yugoslavia between the Yugoslav Bank and Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd acting on behalf of Barclays Bank and National Westminster Bank.

Under the agreement the buyer, FE-NI Kavadarci, is expected to employ engineering Services in connection with the project rendered by members of the Davy-Ashmore Group, and purchase equipment and services from other British suppliers. The final date for placing contracts (minimum £20,000) under the agreement is August 8, 1973.

General purpose lines of credit

THE table below gives lines of credit guaranteed by ECGD under which there is capacity for further export business to be financed out of the credit. The date given is generally that of the first public announcement; working details are often finalised some time later.

Recipient	UK bank	Date announced	Purpose	Loan value £m	Minimum single contract value £000's	Final date for entering into contracts
Brazil	Hambros	12.3.1971	Marine equipment	10	5	June 12, 1973
Brazil	Barings	30.11.1971	Electrical plant and equipment for the Marimbondo hydro-electric project	5	$200,000 (sterling equivalent)	August 31, 1975
Cuba	National Westminster	15.2.1972	Miscellaneous capital equipment and associated services	3	10	February 28, 1973
Denmark	Midland	30.5.1972	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	March 31, 1973
Finland	Hambros	15.6.1972	Machinery, equipment, and associated services for heavy engineering industry (Rauma-Repola Oy)	0.4	25	December 31, 1973
Hungary	Morgan Grenfell	22.12.1971	Capital and semi-capital goods and breeding capital	6	10	December 31, 1972
Iran	Midland and Morgan Grenfell	4.6.1970	Capital and semi-capital goods	25	10	Final date reached, but extension to December 31, 1972 under negotiation
Israel	Charterhouse Japhet	12.8.1971	Capital goods and associated services	3	20	February 28, 1973
Israel	Warburgs	31.1.1972	Capital goods and associated services	3	20	July 31, 1973
Israel	Rothschilds	31.7.1972	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	July 31, 1973
Poland	National Westminster	6.3.1972	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	10	50	March 31, 1973
Portugal	Rothschilds	28.9.1970	Capital goods and associated services	5	50	September 30, 1972
Romania	National Westminster	26.6.1972	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	3-5	5	June 23, 1974
South Africa	Hill Samuel	28.9.1970	Capital goods and associated services for the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM)	5	50	December 13, 1972
South Africa	Hill Samuel	10.8.1972	Telecommunication equipment	20	20	July 31, 1974
South Africa	Schroder Wagg	30.9.1970	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	25	10	October 31, 1972
South Africa	Schroder Wagg	25.6.1970	Capital equipment and associated services for the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (ISCOR)	75	50	June 26, 1973
South Korea	Lloyds	30.6.1970	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	6	25	Final date reached, but extension to December 31, 1972 under negotiation
Sweden	Hill Samuel	7.10.1971	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services for Stal-Laval Turbin AB	2	10	October 5, 1972
Yugoslavia	Barclays	25.3.1971	Capital goods and associated services	10	10	December 31, 1972
Yugoslavia	Lazard	10.8.1972	Capital goods and associated services for ferro-nickel and iron and steel project	1.5	20	August 8, 1973

Requests for further information on any of these lines of credit should be made to the bank concerned or to Mr. E. J. Crumplin, Export Credits Guarantee Department, PO Box No. 272, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Telephone: 01-606 6699 ext. 7366).

Open general export licence for iron and steel scrap

In the light of the expected demand for many grades of ferrous scrap, it has been decided that, as from September 10, 1972, the current Open General Licence permitting the export of all but one grade of iron and steel scrap not exceeding an fob value of £30 per ton should be revoked and be replaced by a new Open General Licence, operative from September 11, 1972, permitting the export of only specified categories of steel ingot-making scrap.

The text of the Open General Licence is as follows:

EXPORT LICENCE—IRON AND STEEL SCRAP

Open General Export Licence dated 10 August 1972 granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State in exercise of his powers under Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970(a), hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the exportation from the United Kingdom, other than to a destination in Southern Rhodesia, during the period beginning with 11 September 1972 and ending with 31 December 1972, of the following:—

Scrap and old metal being material wholly or mainly by weight of iron, steel or alloys containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of iron and having a value, as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, not exceeding £30 per ton in the following forms:—

(*a*) compressed baled material;
(*b*) loose used wrought material containing 80 per cent. or more by weight or material of a thickness not exceeding 3 millimetres;
(*c*) turnings and borings;
(*d*) cast iron;
(*e*) consignments which, apart from any material specified in (*a*) to (*c*) above, contain more than 95 per cent. by weight of cast iron;

other than—

(i) compressed unused sheet and sheet cuttings;
(ii) material derived from armour plate;
(iii) material derived from goods of a description included in Group 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the said Order;
(iv) material wholly or partly coated or clad with copper or wholly or partly coated or clad with alloys which contain 50 per cent. or more by weight of copper.

The Open General Licence relating to iron and steel scrap and dated 31 January 1972, granted by the Secretary of State, is hereby revoked.

This Instrument shall come into operation on 11 September 1972.

N. E. Robins
An Assistant Secretary,
10 August 1972. Department of Trade and Industry.

A further announcement will be made in due course about permitted exports of this material on and after January 1, 1973.

Exporters who had arranged to ship abroad grades of ferrous scrap not covered by the new Open General Licence but who have been unable, due to the docks dispute, to export the material and will be unable to effect such exports by September 10, 1972 should provide, as soon as practicable, written evidence of the delayed shipments and the relevant contractual obligations to the Export Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, who will be prepared to consider the issue of individual export licences for specific tonnages and for a limited period after September 10, 1972.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Export Licensing Branch, Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, London SW1A 2JB, from whom copies of the Open General Licence may be obtained free of charge. This and any future Open General Licence will not otherwise be published by HMSO.

Greece and Czechoslovakia

A new protocol to the Long-Term Trade Agreement between Greece and Czechoslovakia of July 22, 1964 for the period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 was signed in Athens on July 8. The protocol and list of goods to be exchanged are available in French. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Double taxation—Zambia

The United Kingdom-Zambia Double Taxation Convention, which was signed on March 22, 1972, was published on August 8 as a Schedule to a draft Order in Council.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

France

CUSTOMS DUTY ON CATTLE FOR FATTENING: In accordance with EEC Regulation No. 1656/72 of July 31, the French *Journal Officiel* of August 1 announced that the following customs duty rates will apply from August 1, 1972 to imports of certain live animals of the bovine species when intended for fattening:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty
ex 01-02 A II a	Calves weighing less than 80 kg intended for fattening (*a*)	4%
ex 01-02 A II b2bb	Young bulls weighing 220 kg but not more than 300 kg intended for fattening (*a*)	8%

(*a*) Admissions under these sub-headings are subject to conditions to be stipulated by the competent authorities.

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Federal Republic of Germany

IMPORT LICENSING—ALTERATION: An announcement in *Trade and Industry* of June 15, page 504, stated that applications for import licences for asparagus tips in air-tight containers (tariff no. 2002.37) should be submitted to the Bundesamt fur Ernahrung und Forstwirtschaft, Frankfurt am Main, until December 21, 1972. The Federal German authorities have now announced that applications should be submitted until August 28, 1972, 14.00 hours at the latest, and not as previously stated. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Spain

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS: In the *State Gazette* of July 31 the Spanish authorities announced modifications affecting the following subheadings of the Spanish customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Import duty
84.57	Glass-working machines (other than machines for working glass in the cold); machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps and electronic and similar tubes and valves:	
A	Machines and apparatus for working glass in the hot and for glass manufactures:	
1	Automatic	5%
2	Other	16%
B	Machines for assembling electric or electronic lamps, tubes and valves:	
1	Automatic	5%
2	Other	16%

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS—PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS—CORRECTION: Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, July 20, page 99, of concessional rates of import duty until September 30 on certain petrochemical products. It is regretted that the following tariff headings were included in error and should be deleted from the list: 29.01-B.5, 29.04-B.2, 29.08-G and 29.09-B. The item shown as tariff heading 39.35.G should have read 29.35.G. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

(*continued on next page*)

(a) SI 1970/1288 (1970 III, p. 4270).

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

SPAIN
continued

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSIONS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of July 31 published the suspension of import duty until October 29, 1972 on tariff heading, 22.05-D.2.b, red wine, and tariff heading 22.08, ethyl alcohol. The *State Gazette* of August 4 announced the suspension of import duty until October 31, 1972 on tariff headings 73.15-E.7.b.1.a & b, 73.15-E.8.b.1.a & b, cold-rolled alloyed steel (type 18/8) strips, sheets, plates and foils. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

CAPITAL GOODS MODIFICATIONS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of July 31 announced the following extension and deletion to the capital goods list of the Spanish customs tariff:

Extension: Tariff heading ex 84.45-C.6, automatic grinding machines for injector cylinders and cones with automatic electronic constant measurement, valid until September 24, 1974 with import duty of 5 per cent.

Deletion: Tariff heading ex 84.15-B.2, refrigerating units actuated by liquid nitrogen for lorries and railway waggons.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Portugal

DRAWBACK ON THE IMPORT OF FURSKINS: Portuguese *Diario do Governo* No. 158, First Series, of July 8, published Order 376/72 which authorised the import under drawback of raw, tanned, or dressed furskins (classified under headings 43.01.02, 43.02.01, 43.02.02) intended for the production of shaped pieces and made-up articles for export under the same system. The following conditions apply:

(*a*) Each consignment for export under this system must be accompanied by a certificate, issued by the National Council for Animal Products, showing, in respect of the articles to be exported, the weight of the furskins imported under the drawback scheme and used in their manufacture. The same certificate must also show, when applicable, details of the quantity which is not exported and is therefore subject to duty.

(*b*) the duty relating to the weight of the furskins indicated on the certificate issued by the National Council for Animal Products will be refunded, when all particulars regarding the consignment have been checked

(*c*) the National Council for Animal Products will institute checks on the manufacturing activities of firms when these firms claim benefits under the drawback system, in accordance with the rules approved by the Ministry of Finance and the Economy

(*d*) the customs will also take all necessary steps, in agreement with the Council, to guarantee that furskins are not substituted during carriage, both on the outward journey to the manufacturing premises and on the return journey for outward clearance

(*e*) manufacturers benefiting from the drawback arrangements must keep a record in a special register, authenticated by customs, of the weight of furskins imported, and must make available for customs' examination all information necessary to confirm the use made of these furskins and to check stocks.

EDB ext. 460/461

Switzerland

VEHICLE TRAFFIC REGULATIONS: The Swiss authorities have published amendments to the Federal Law on Road Traffic of December 19, 1968, the Ordinance on Traffic Regulations of November 13, 1962, and the Ordinance on the Construction and Fitting of Road Vehicles of August 29, 1969. Included in these amendments are details of revised dimensions and weights of vehicles. Although no copies of the original documents are available on loan, amended copies may be inspected at Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. An unofficial translation of the permitted new sizes will be sent on request. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Yugoslavia

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTY: It has been announced in the Yugoslav *Official Gazette* that with effect from July 1 the rates of import duty have been reduced on the following tariff numbers:

22.05/1-4	27%	33.06/2a & c	27%	70.19/5	22%	71.15 & 16	25%
22.05/5-9	22%	33.06/3-5	27%	71.01/1 & 2	25%	82.13/1 & 2	25%
22.06/1 & 2	27%	33.06/8a-c	27%	71.02/2 & 3	25%	82.14	25%
27.07/1-4	22%	33.06/9-12	27%	71.03/2	25%	83.10	25%
22.09/4-8	27%	70.19/1	25%	71.12/1-3	25%		
22.09/9b & 10	27%	70.19/2	22%	71.13/1-3	25%		
33.06/1a-c	27%	70.19/4	25%	71.14/1-2 & 3b	25%		

EDB ext. 420/475

Sierra Leone

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT: Public Notice No. 41 of 1972, The Customs Tariff Act, 1968, published in the Sierra Leone *Official Gazette* of June 30, amends the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act with effect from June 28 as follows:

1. Part A of the First Schedule to the Customs and Excise Act is hereby amended by varying the existing rates of duty under Tariff Item Nos. 83.13 A and 87.02 A and B to read respectively:

Tariff no.	Tariff description	Rate of duty	Statistical no.	Statistical description	Unit of quantity
83.13	Stoppers, crown corks, bottle caps, capsules, bung covers, seals and plombs, case corner protectors and other packing accessories, of base metal:				
	A. Crown corks	Le 10 per 1,000	698-851		cwt.
87.02	A. Motor cars including estate cars:		732-110	ne. 1200 cc.	No.
	(1) not exceeding 2000cc	45%	732-120	ex. 1200cc.	No.
	(2) exceeding 2000cc but not exceeding 4000cc	65%	732-130		No.
	(3) exceeding 4000cc	75%	732-140		No.
	B. Dual purpose motor vehicles including Land-Rovers, jeeps and pick-ups	33⅓%	732-150		No.

EDB ext 471/472/473

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Thailand

IMPORT REGULATIONS: The Thai National Executive Council announced on July 7 a series of import duty changes. The following BN customs tariff numbers are affected:

03.01
03.03
16.05
29.37
37.01
37.02
37.05
39.01
48.01
48.02
48.03
48.04
48.05
48.06
48.07
48.09
48.15
48.16
48.17
49.01
57.11
59.01
59.11
69.07
69.08
70.20
73.14
73.36
73.38
73.40
74.17
74.18
74.19
75.06
76.15
76.16
78.06
79.06
80.06
81.04
85.04
87.06
90.07
92.12

EDB ext, 401/468/469

Australia

TARIFF CHANGES: Details are given below of changes made in the Australian customs tariff by Customs Tariff Proposals No. 5 (1972), which came into effect on July 31 consequent upon the Tariff Board inquiries as follows:

1. Hand tools; interchangeable tools for hand tools or machine tools
2. Tools and tool tips of cemented carbides
3. Tungsten carbide
4. Auger products (Dumping and Subsidies Act)
5. A.C. generators exceeding 120 kVA.
6. Rotary converters exceeding 50 kW.
7. D.C. mill type motors
8. Shot, angular grit and wire pellets of iron or steel.

AMENDMENTS OF PART II OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-72

Tariff no.	Goods	Rates of duty	
		General	Preferential
	1. After sub-item 28.56.1 insert the following sub-item:		
28.56.2	Tungsten carbide	15%	15%
	2. Omit item 73.04, insert the following item:		
73.04	*Shot and angular grit, of iron or steel, whether or not graded; wire pellets of iron or steel:		
73.04.1	Steel shot	7½%	Free
73.04.9	Other	17½%	10%
	3. Omit items 82.02 to 82.05 (inclusive), insert the following items:		
82.02	*Saws (non-mechanical) and blades for hand or machine saws (including toothless saw blades):		
82.02.1	Saw chain, that is to say, chain for chain saws	7½%	Free
82.02.9	Other	25%	15%
82,03	*Hand tools, as follows: pliers (including cutting pliers), pincers, tweezers, tinmen's snips, bolt croppers and the like; perforating punches; pipe cutters; spanners; wrenches (not including tap wrenches); files; rasps:		
82.03.1	Bolt croppers	7½%	Free
82.03.2	Spanners; wrenches	35%	27½%
82.03.3	Files; rasps	25%	15%
82.03.9	Other	25%	17½%
82.04	*Hand tools (including glaziers' diamonds) not falling within any other item in this Chapter; blow lamps, anvils; vices and clamps, other than accessories for, and parts for, machine tools; portable forges; grinding wheels with frameworks (whether hand or pedal operated):		
82.04.1	Goods as follows: (*a*) chisels, coopers (*b*) chisels, wood carving (*c*) chisels, wood turning (*d*) hammers, having a head weight of not less then 2 kg per hammer (*e*) planes, woodworking, with bodies other than of metal	7½%	Free
82.04.2	Goods, not being goods falling within sub-item 82.04.1 viz: (*a*) augers (*b*) braces (*c*) chisels, woodworking (*d*) drills (*e*) hammers (*f*) irons, plane (*g*) planes (*h*) screwing tools (screwplates) (*i*) spokeshaves (*j*) stocks (*k*) trowels (*l*) wrenches, tap	35%	25%
82.04.9	Other	25%	15%
82.05	*Interchangeable tools for hand tools, for machine tools or for power-operated hand tools (including such tools for pressing, stamping, drilling tapping, threading, boring, broaching, milling, cutting turning, dressing, morticing or screw driving), including dies for wire drawing, extrusion dies for metal, and rock drilling bits):		
82.05.1	Goods as follows: (*a*) wholly or partly of cemented carbides, as follows: (i) bits not exceeding 105 mm in diameter for rotary and percussive rock drills (ii) bits, rock drilling, of the coal, roof or key type (iii) dies (iv) tools being integral steels for rotary and percussive rock drills (v) tools for working metals, metal carbides, wood, masonry or glass; or (*b*) not being wholly or partly of cemented carbides, as follows: (i) dies for drop forging, metal extrusion or wire drawing (ii) dies and punches for cold pressing and stamping metal in planar form (iii) hole saws (iv) punching dies and punches for perforating and cutting	25%	15%
82.05.2	Goods, not being wholly or partly of cemented carbides, as follows: (*a*) boring or drilling bits (woodworking) (*b*) router bits or router cutters (woodworking) (*c*) tools and dies for working metals or metal carbides not being goods falling within sub-item 82.05.1	35%	25%
82.05.9	Other	7½%	Free
	4. Omit sub-item 82.06.2, insert the following sub-item:		
82.06.2	Wholly or partly of cemented carbides, not being goods falling within the last preceding sub-item	25%	15%
	5. Omit item 82.07, insert the following item:		
82.07	*Tool-tips and plates, sticks and the like for tool-tips, unmounted, of sintered metal carbides	25%	15%
	6. Omit sub-item 84.22.6, insert the following sub-item:		
84.22.6	Wearing parts of an interchangeable or inserted tool type composed wholly or partly of tungsten carbide or other cemented carbides	25%	15%
	7. Omit sub-item 84.23.4, insert the following sub-item:		
84.23.4	Wearing parts of an interchangeable or inserted tool type composed wholly or partly of tungsten carbide or other cemented carbides	25%	15%
	8. After note 7 to Chapter 85 insert the following note: 8. In sub-item 85.01.1 'rating' in relation to rotary converters means the output rating, in kilowatts, or, where there are two or more such outputs, the aggregate of these outputs, calculated by reference to the electrical output of the rotary converter, or, where there is more than one such converter, the sum of the electrical outputs of such converters.		
	9. Omit paragraph 85.01.12, insert the following paragraph:		
85.01.12	Direct current or universal motors, not being goods falling within the last preceding paragraph; rotary converters having a rating not in excess of 50 kW; alternating current generators having a rating not in excess of 120 kVA, not being hand generators (ringing) for telephones; direct current or universal generators having a rating not in excess of 50 kW	40%	27½%
	10. After paragraph 85.01.14 insert the following paragraph:		
85.01.15	Alternating current generators having a rating in excess of 120 kVA and not in excess of 500 kVA; rotary converters having a rating in excess of 50 kW and not in excess of 400 kW being goods that have: (*a*) a direct current output; or (*b*) an alternating current output of a frequency not in excess of 500 cycles per second	25%	15%

EDB ext. 401/468/469

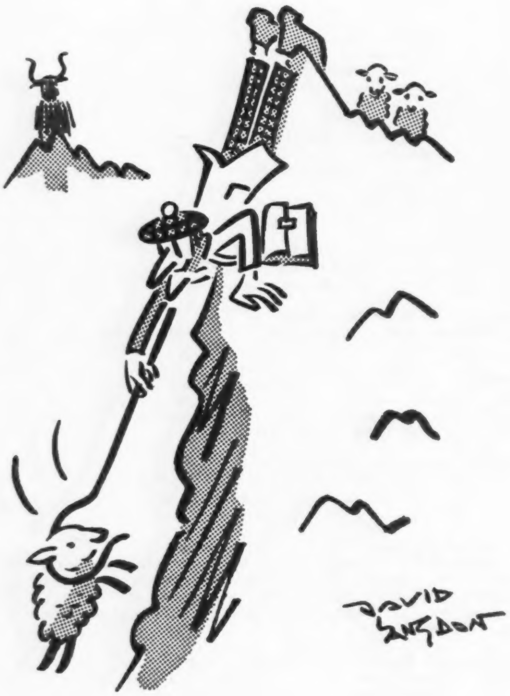
TARIFF BOARD (DUMPING) INQUIRY ON NITROCELLULOSE: The Australian Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the following questions arising out of Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961-65:

(*a*) whether nitrocellulose (tariff item 39.03.140) has been or is being sold to a person in Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value in the country of exportation;

(*b*) whether, if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, the exportation is causing or is threatening injury to an Australian industry.

The matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra, which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities

(continued on page 301)



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AUSTRALIA
continued

as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification in this instance must be given to the Australian authorities not later than August 31. Before that date, therefore, United Kingdom trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference CRE 2142/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London, SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

New Zealand

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY — DRINKING GLASSES, ETC.: The New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce has referred to the Emergency Protection Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both) be taken in respect of drinking glasses and other glassware of a kind commonly used for table, etc.

Details of the tariff items, under which the above mentioned goods are dutiable, are given below.

Tariff item	Unit	British preferential	Most favoured nation	General
70.13.002	gross	22½%	40%	60%
70.13.009	gross	22½%	40%	60%

The Emergency Protection Authority is required to report to the Minister by September 1, 1972. In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Authority will no doubt get in touch with their agents or the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', tel. Wellington 43-706). The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member: details may be obtained from the BTANZ.

Any British trade association or firm requiring further details or proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Ref. CRE 1178/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT—SOLDER: Copies of the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
78.01.001	Solder
78.02.001	
80.01.001	
80.02.001	

Ref. CRE 1162/72. **CRE ext. 2321**

Canada

NEW CUSTOMS DECLARATION FORM: The Canadian Department of National Revenue has announced the establishment of a new customs procedure for gathering information about export subsidies enjoyed by foreign firms exporting to Canada. The new procedure applies to all import shipments where the declared fair market value or the selling price of the goods is Canadian $10,000 or more. It consists of a five-question declaration to be completed by the foreign exporter. It is understood that the new procedure will come into effect on September 1, 1972. Final printed versions of the declaration are not yet available. In the meantime, copies of a typescript final draft are available from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

United States

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMME STANDARDS: The United States Highway Traffic Safety Administration proposes to revise its standards and one of the many proposed amendments is that the use of seat belts should become mandatory. Comments on the proposals are invited and should be submitted to the NHTSA by November 3, 1972. Copies of the proposals are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division. (FR 3.8.72). **CRE ext. 2397**

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Jamaica

IMPORT LICENSING ARRANGEMENTS: The list of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* September 27, 1968) has been amended by the deletion of items 9, 59 and 86 and substituting the following.:

9 Boats, measuring 80 feet and under in length including parts, as follows:
  Boat hulls, semi-finished boats, boat kits and boat moulds
59 (*a*) Fish: fresh or frozen
  (*b*) Fish: dried, salted or smoked
86 Meats
  (i) Poultry
  (ii) Pork (fresh, frozen or chilled)
  (iii) Pork products (including those pickled, smoked and canned)
  (iv) Beef (fresh, frozen or chilled)
  (v) Beef sausages
  (vi) Curried meat
  (vii) Meat balls (whether plain or in combination with other products)

Licences are now required for all these items.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Paraguay

EXCHANGE RESTRICTION LIFTED: On August 3 (page 211) details were given of Paraguayan Decree 26730 amending import duties. Decree 26918 of July 3 amends the decree by deleting article 3, which stated that (*a*) payments for the imports listed in the decree must be paid from the importers own funds and (*b*) commercial banks were prohibited from using their funds. Under the new decree, the banks are authorised to meet requests for foreign exchange to pay for the imports listed in Decree 26730.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

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STATISTICS

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—
.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
£m in base year	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	−37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	112	103.6	139	131	144	145	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	132	132	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	119	136	265	214	42	13
1971	122	125.0	172	171	119	104.8	142	141	160	121	144	24	−153	−4	36
1970 2nd qtr	121	123.4	155	153	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	137	103	55	11	14
3rd qtr	120	124.4	159	158	117	104.6	140	154	156	121	134	104	44	7	—
4th qtr	122	124.9	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	120	139	83	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	118	124.4	164	161	115	102.1	138	146	148	114	146	82	41	−1	−44
2nd qtr	122	125.3	170	170	119	104.4	142	139	164	122	141	−58	−114	11	38
3rd qtr	123	125.5	175	175	120	105.5	142	144	165	122	141	−36	−59	−9	6
4th qtr	124	124.8	179	178	121	107.4	144	134	163	127	147	36	−21	−6	36
1972 1st qtr	119	121.6	180	181	122	106.5	143	138††	160	126	149	−156	−122	−3	−29
2nd qtr		129.3				109.1									
1971 Dec		124.5				107.1									
1972 Jan		124.8				107.0									
Feb		113.5				106.0									
Mar		126.6				106.6									
Apr		127.4				108.1									
May		130.9				108.5									
Jun		129.7				110.5									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods † orders on hand (end period)	Retail price index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry §§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services) ‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports (¶)	Imports (‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31. 1956				1963	1963	
£m in base year							Series in thousands			4,282	4,362	Series in £ million
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	510	174	24,476	120	130	−298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	538	188	24,331	146	159	−291
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	531	200	24,304	165	165	443
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	568	186	24,135	184	181	611
1971	114	153.4	*9.4*	132.6	137.7	246.4	737	129	23,711	207	197	979
1970 2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	188	24,138	183	183	114
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	571	185	24,072	175	178	75
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	582	176	24,054	199	190	204
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	634	150	23,824	186	189	100
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	709	128	23,782	214	199	283
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	134.1	139.2	248.6	772	119	23,639	217	197	354
4th qtr	114	157.3	*9.2*	133.6	140.0	257.0	832	118	23,598	213	202	242
1972 1st qtr		159.7	*8.0*	135.0	141.6	265.9	870	124		207	214	30
2nd qtr				136.1	143.4	272.0 p	834	133		215 p	218 p	
1971 Dec	114	158.1	*9.0*	134.2	140.3	262.6	853	116		222	208	
1972 Jan		159.0	*8.2*	135.6	141.2	265.2	862	119		208	204	
Feb		159.8	*8.1*	134.6	141.6	265.6	869	126		212	217	
Mar		160.3	*7.6*	134.7	142.0	266.9	879	126		202	221	
Apr		161.8	*6.3*	136.0	142.6	268.6	871	128		210 p	220 p	
May		162.6	*6.1*	136.2	143.4	271.5	834	134		211 p	218 p	
Jun		163.7	*6.1*	136.2 p	144.2 p	275.8 p	798	139		224 p	216 p	
Jul				137.1 p	144.9 p		803 p	140 p		213 p	201 p	

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries. (††) Not directly comparable with earlier figues; see Capital Expenditure article in T & I Volume 7 No. 11 June 15, 1972.

Monthly report of the economic situation

The following report, prepared by HM Treasury, will be published in *Economic Trends* for August at the end of the month. Unless otherwise stated, this report is based on seasonally adjusted data

Aggregate demand and activity

ALTHOUGH information about the development of the economy in the second quarter of 1972 is still incomplete, the available indicators point to a substantial increase in domestic product. Consumers' expenditure in the second quarter is provisionally estimated to have been around 2 per cent higher than in the first quarter, while the volume of exports rose by around 3¼ per cent from the subdued first quarter level. On the output side, industrial production recovered strongly from the losses in February caused by the coal strike and power cuts and in the second quarter was some 3¼ per cent above the level in the second half of last year.

The rise in consumers' expenditure between the first and second quarters of 1972 appears to have been widespread between the different categories of spending, but in particular reflected recoveries in expenditure on motor vehicles and fuel and light. Expenditure on new cars as reflected by new car registrations rose sharply; new car registrations in the second quarter were 18 per cent higher than in the first quarter. The volume of retail sales rose strongly throughout the quarter to be about 2¼ per cent above the first quarter level. In the first half of 1972 as a whole consumers' expenditure is estimated to have been about 1¼ per cent higher than in the second half of 1971. The level of consumers' expenditure in the first half of this year was probably about in line with the forecast published in the *Financial Statement and Budget Report 1972-73*.

After falling in the first quarter of 1972 from the high fourth quarter level, private sector housing starts rose by some 10½ per cent in the second quarter. Private sector completions fell slightly in the second quarter. Although the total of both public and private housing starts and completions were lower in the second quarter than in the preceding quarter, the total number of dwellings under construction showed a small rise to be 2½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

Although the index of industrial production in June was below the exceptionally high May level, the figures for the second quarter of 1972 confirm that industrial production is now on a rising trend. In the second quarter of 1972 industrial production is estimated to have been about 3¼ per cent above the level in the second half of 1971 Within the total, manufacturing production in the second quarter was around 2 per cent higher than in the second half of last year.

The Confederation of British Industry's Industrial Trends Survey taken in July shows a substantial balance of respondents optimistic about the general business situation. The Survey was taken after the floating of the pound but before the start of the dock strike. Since the previous survey in May the outlook for industrial investment has further improved and there have been substantial increases in the forecasts of new orders and of output. There has also been an improvement in the prospects for manufacturing employment. Another important feature of the July survey is increased optimism about general export prospects.

The current account continues in substantial surplus. Net invisible earnings are estimated to have continued at something over £50 million a month and in July, with exports valued at £761 million and imports at £732 million, there was a surplus on visible trade of £29 million. The latter result, however, was influenced by the docks dispute and by the floating of the £ sterling, though to a lesser extent. The export figures in July are unlikely to have been much affected by the docks dispute but the floating of the £ may have very slightly increased their value in sterling terms. The figure of imports in July was reduced by the dock dispute, but this was partly offset by the floating of the £ which has raised the sterling value of imports somewhat above what it would otherwise have been. Because of these distorting factors, the July figures do not provide evidence about recent trends.

The labour market

Over several years an increasing number of adult students have registered for temporary employment during vacations and this has caused fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted series of wholly unemployed (excluding school-leavers) which were not due to changes in the economy. In July the Department of Employment introduced a new seasonally adjusted series of wholly unemployed which excludes adult students as well as school-leavers and so improves the usefulness of the wholly unemployed series in interpreting trends in the economy.

Following a sharp reduction between March and June, the seasonally adjusted total of wholly unemployed (excluding school-leavers and adult students) showed a small rise of 5,000 in July to 803,000. But the total is now some 76,000 below the peak reached in March and in the three months to July it fell by an average of 22,000 each month. Adult vacancies were again higher, by 1,500 in July, the seventh consecutive monthly rise. In the three months to July adult vacancies rose by an average of 4,000 each month to be 140,000 at the July count.

Prices and incomes

The Confederation of British Industry announced on July 19, 1972 that it was prepared to extend its policy of price restraint, first introduced for one year on August 1, 1971, for a further period of three months to October 31, 1972. Under this policy price increases are restricted to an average of 5 per cent over the range of companies' products. The Government announced that it was the general intention that the nationalised industries will continue to match the performance of the private sector.

The all-items retail price index (not seasonally adjusted) rose by about ¾ per cent in June to be around 6 per cent higher than a year earlier, the same as in May. The rise in the index in June was mainly due to increases in the prices of some meats and fresh vegetable and meals bought and consumed outside the home. The index excluding seasonal food (not seasonally adjusted) rose by ½ per cent in June and was 6¾ per cent higher at an annual rate over six months earlier.

Mainly as a result of pay settlements in the railway service, heavy chemicals manufacture and iron and steel manufacture, the index of hourly wage rates (not seasonally adjusted) rose by around 1½ per cent in June. In the year to June 1972, the index rose by 12½ per cent compared with a rise of 6 per cent in retail prices so that over the period real hourly wage rates rose by 6 per cent compared with an average of under 2 per cent in the previous twelve years.

The index of average earnings in May is provisionally estimated to have risen by around ¾ per cent, partly reflecting increased overtime worked and a fall in the number of workers on short-time.

Financial developments

In the June banking month, money stock (M3) increased by £780 million (3½ per cent), bringing the increase over the last three months to about 7 per cent. Bank lending to the private sector in sterling showed a further large increase of £500 million, following a rise of £570 million in May. A large part of the recent rise in money stock has been in big interest-bearing deposits and the rise in the narrower definition of money stock (M1), which excludes terms deposits, has been slower than the rise in M3: in the last three banking months M1 has increased by £550 million (5 per cent).

Following the very sharp upward movement in the previous month, interest rates were steadier in July but short-term rates showed further increases. The special sale and repurchase facilities in short-dated gilt-edged stocks made available to the banks by the Bank of England on June 30 following the foreign exchange outflows were terminated a fortnight later on July 14. Towards the end of the month, the four larger clearing banks increased their base rates by 1 per cent (from 6 per cent to 7 per cent) to bring them more into line with rates in the inter-bank and other parallel money markets, and made slightly larger increases in the rates paid on 7-day deposit accounts. In mid-July the overall reserve ration of all banks was 14.6 per cent compared with 14.5 per cent the previous month.

The UK official reserves fell by $883 million during July to stand at $6,082 million at the end of the month.

Most of this fall related to transactions in earlier months, not July. As foreshadowed in the statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons on June 29, $2.607 million was paid to European Central Banks in settlement of the June EEC intervention which became due in July. In addition the US authorities converted into dollars £83 million purchased from the IMF in April. These outgoings were financed from the reserves, from funds swapped forward with overseas monetary authorities ($1,150 million) and (as announced on July 26) by using $634 million of the IMF Reserve Position (RPF). The remaining $126 million of the RPF is now included in the total of official reserves.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UK

Value of trade in July

Summary

General assessment. The current account continued substantially in surplus in July with net invisible earnings estimated to have continued at over £50 million and visible trade showing a surplus of £29 million, seasonally adjusted. This latter figure was influenced by the docks dispute which reduced the figure for imports but had little or no effect on the figure for exports. The floating of the £ sterling affected the value of imports and exports though to a lesser extent. Because of these distorting factors (see 'The docks dispute' and 'Floating of the £' below), the latest figures do not provide evidence about recent trends.

For the year so far there has been a deficit on visible trade averaging £24 million a month; net invisible earnings are estimated to have continued at something over £50 million a month in this period so that the current account has continued in surplus.

Exports. The value of exports in July on a balance of payments basis was £761 million, seasonally adjusted. The export figures are unlikely to have been much affected by the docks dispute but the floating of the £ may have very slightly increased their value in sterling terms. So far this year the monthly average value of exports has been nearly 2 per cent less than in the second half of last year.

Imports. The value of imports in July on a balance of payments basis was £732 million, seasonally adjusted. The docks dispute reduced the figure of imports in July, but this was partly offset by the floating of the £ at a rate below its former parity which has raised the sterling value of imports somewhat above what it would otherwise have been.

Note: In arriving at the export figure for July the net allowance for factors affecting recording has been provisionally assessed as nil and in consequence no adjustment has been necessary (see Note 1(e)).

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports (fob) †	Imports (fob) ‡	Visible balance
1970	657	656	+ 1
1971	740	715	+25
1970 1st quarter	644	623	+21
2nd quarter	653	666	−13
3rd quarter	623	648	−25
4th quarter	709	690	+19
1971 1st quarter	665	687	−22
2nd quarter	762	724	+38
3rd quarter	774	715	+59
4th quarter	760	735	+25
1972 1st quarter	740	779	−39
2nd quarter p	766	792	−26
February	756	790	−34
March	721	804	−83
April p	750	800	−50
May p	751	793	−42
June p r	798	784	+14
July p	761	732	+29
Feb-April p	742	798	−56
May-July p	770	770	+ 0

† Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowance for factors affecting recording (see Table 2).

‡ Includes payments for US military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments (see Table 3).

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

TABLE 1A. Three-monthly averages**

	Exports (fob) †	Imports (fob) ‡	Visible balance
1971 August	769	716	+53
September	774	715	+59
October	778	723	+55
November	761	729	+32
December	760	735	+25
1972 January	750	738	+12
February	764	763	+ 1
March	740	779	−39
April	742	798	−56
May	741	799	−58
June	766	792	−26
July	770	770	+ 0

** Average of month shown and two preceding months (see Note 1(d)).

TABLE 2. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob) ‖	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording§	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	672	−28	+13	657
1971	765	−33	+ 9	740
1970 1st quarter	657	−26	+13	644
2nd quarter	668	−29	+13	653
3rd quarter	636	−26	+13	623
4th quarter	725	−31	+15	709
1971 1st quarter	680	−29	+14	665
2nd quarter	780	−34	+15	762
3rd quarter	798	−34	+10	774
4th quarter	801	−35	− 5	760
1972 1st quarter	776	−37	—	740
2nd quarter p	810	−44	—	766
February	789	−33	—	756
March	763	−42	—	721
April p	790	−40	—	750
May p	798	−46	—	751
June p	843	−45	—	798
July p	802	−41	—	761
Feb-April p	781	−38	—	742
May-July p	814	−44	—	770

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.

‖ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.

§§ See Note 1(e). p Provisional estimates.

TABLE 3. IMPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif) ‖	Adjustments to balance of payments basis				Balance of payments basis (fob)
		US military aircraft		Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Coverage adjustments	
		Arrivals	Payments			
1970	753	− 2	+ 1	−77	−19	656
1971	819	− 1	+ 0	−86	−18	715
1970 1st quarter	715	− 2	+ 0	−71	−19	623
2nd quarter	762	− 3	—	−76	−16	666
3rd quarter	740	− 1	+ 2	−78	−16	648
4th quarter	796	− 2	+ 1	−83	−23	690
1971 1st quarter	794	− 1	+ 2	−87	−20	687
2nd quarter	822	− 1	—	−87	−10	724
3rd quarter	817	− 1	—	−84	−18	715
4th quarter	845	− 0	—	−85	−25	735
1972 1st quarter	882	—	+ 1	−84	−19	779
2nd quarter p	891	—	+ 1	−87	−13	792
February	887	—	+ 2	−85	−15	790
March	914	—	—	−87	−23	804
April p	892	—	—	−86	− 6	800
May p	885	—	+ 1	−86	− 6	793
June pr	898	—	+ 1	−88	−27	784
July p	814	—	+ 0	−78	− 4	732
Feb-April p	898	—	—	−86	−15	798
May-July p	866	—	+ 1	−84	−13	770

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.

‖ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

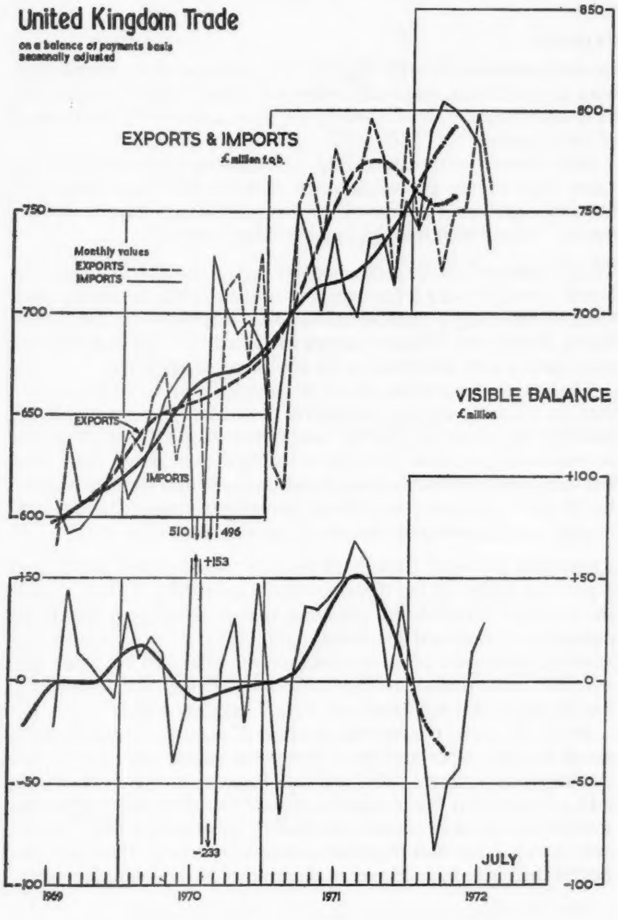
The docks dispute. The docks dispute which was followed by the National Dock Strike on July 28 affected imports and exports rather differently. Because the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports (see Note 1(f)) the interruption in import arrivals in July was quickly reflected in the import figures for the month. As, however, the export figures for July relate on average to goods passing through the ports from about mid-June to mid-July, the July export statistics are not appreciably affected by the strike.

Thus, the initial effect of the strike has been to reduce the value of imports without altering appreciably the value of exports for July; it has thus had a favourable effect on the month's trade balance.

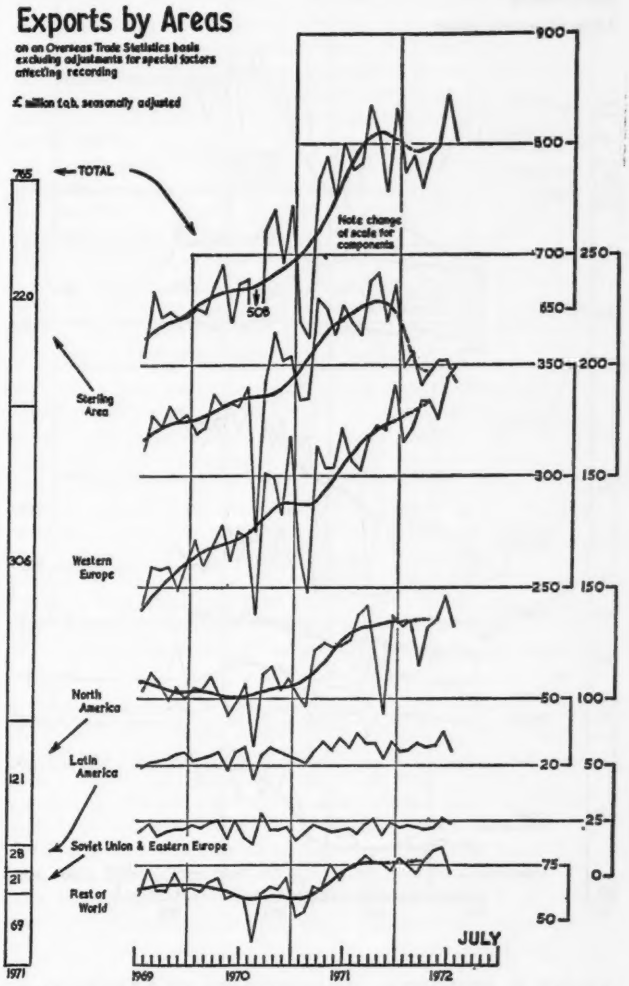
Once normal working is resumed in the docks the movement of imports will be quickly reflected in the statistics. As, however, export figures for a given month relate on average to goods passing through the ports in a period ending about a fortnight previously, there will be a delay before the export statistics reflect fully the resumption of work. This will result in an unfavourable distortion of the trade figures.

Floating the £. The values of imports and exports in July have been

(continued on next page)


United Kingdom Trade

on a balance of payments basis seasonally adjusted


Exports by Areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis excluding adjustments for special factors affecting recording

£ million f.o.b. seasonally adjusted

TABLE 4. Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

		Exports fob ††	Imports cif Total	Imports cif Excluding US military aircraft, etc.
1970	1st quarter	649.5	715.4	713.5
	2nd quarter	688.0	785.0	781.8
	3rd quarter	608.5	719.3	718.8
	4th quarter	741.0	792.5	790.4
1971	1st quarter	673.4	811.3	809.9
	2nd quarter	794.9	829.3	828.4
	3rd quarter	767.4	790.0	789.3
	4th quarter	822.9	847 3	847.2
1972	1st quarter	770.7	905.7	905.5
	2nd quarter r	843.9	910.6	910.6
	May	878.7	931.5	931.5
	June r	897.3	951.7	951.7
	July p	780.5	796.4	796.4

†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

TABLE 5. EXPORTS: AREAS¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values†† £ million fob per month

		Total	Sterling area	Western Europe Total	Western Europe EEC	Western Europe EFTA	North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
1971		765	220	306	162	116	121	28	21	69
	3rd quarter	798	224	309	164	114	135	31	21	75
	4th quarter	801	232	32[illegible]	174	124	119	28	23	75
1972	1st quarter	776	199	324	173	122	128	28	22	75
	2nd quarter	809	200	334	180	126	137	30	23	81
	May	798	202	326	173	127	135	29	23	82
	June	843	202	344	190	126	146	35	26	83
	July p	802	193	350	187	133	132	26	24	71
	Feb-April	781	198	330	176	125	127	28	22	75
	May-July p	814	199	340	183	129	138	30	24	79

¶ See Note 1(b). p Provisional estimates.

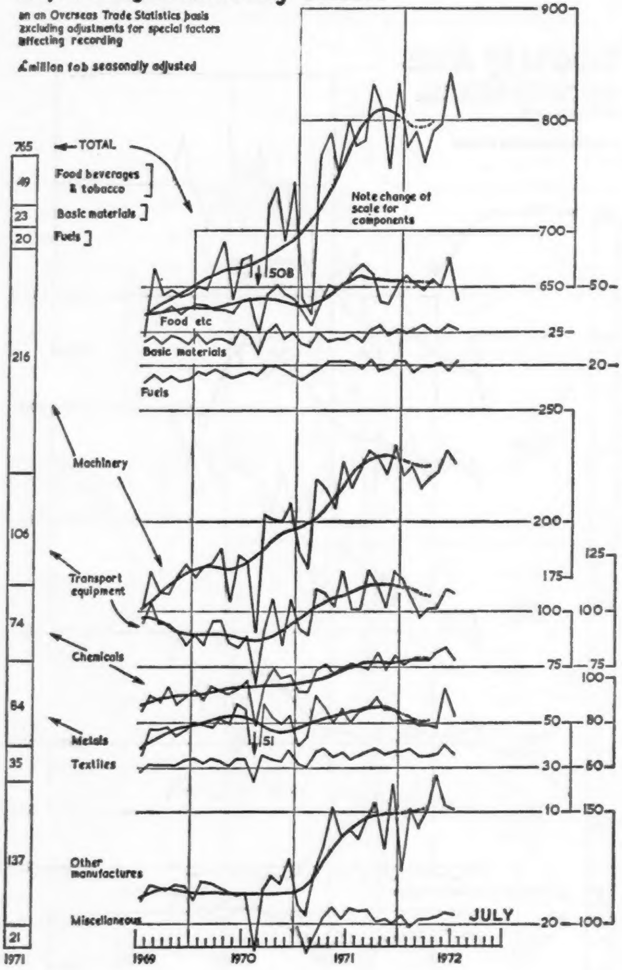
†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

VALUE OF UK TRADE IN JULY

continued

affected by the downward float of the £ after the exchanges re-opened on June 27. Imports invoiced to United Kingdom buyers in foreign currency terms (covering about half of all United Kingdom imports) have been valued in sterling terms according to the level of the £ on the day the goods were declared to Customs; thus the sterling value of imports has been increased by the depreciation of the £ during July. The compensating gain on exports is small as only a small proportion of exports is invoiced in foreign currency. It is difficult to quantify the adverse effect on the visible balance, bearing in mind the disturbance to trade arising from the dispute in the docks but it is probable that it was in round terms, £25 million.

Exports by Commodity Classes



This adverse effect on the trade balance in July represents the immediate impact on the trade figures of the depreciation of the £. Should the £ continue at the level ruling in July export and import prices will be adjusted with consequent changes in the volume of exports and imports: in due course the trade balance would be favourably affected, but the full effects on the value and volume of imports and exports would of course take time to work through.

Exports

General comment. In July, exports on a balance of payments basis were £761 million seasonally adjusted. This figure is unlikely to have been appreciably affected by the dock strike or by the floating of the £ sterling.

In the three months ended July, exports were 4 per cent higher in value than in the preceding three months. This comparison is, however, favourably affected by the distortions caused by the miners' strike which resulted in a low March figure.

Market pattern.¶ In the three-monthly period ended July, exports to North America were 8 per cent higher than in the preceding three months reflecting a considerable rise in shipments to the United States. Exports to Western Europe increased by 3 per cent over the same period with deliveries to the EEC 4 per cent higher.

The longer perspective, which is less distorted by strikes, shows that the monthly average of exports to Western Europe so far this year has been 4 per cent higher than in the second half of 1971. The corresponding increase for exports to North America is 5 per cent, but the average monthly rate of shipments to the sterling area fell by 13 per cent reflecting lower deliveries to most sterling area markets and in particular South Africa and Australia.

Commodity pattern.¶ Exports of finished manufactured goods were 3 per cent higher in the three-monthly period May to July than in the previous three months, reflecting an increase of 5 per cent in the deliveries of electrical machinery and 12 per cent in road motor vehicles. Deliveries of semi-manufactures increased by 5 per cent over the same period; within this commodity group deliveries of metals and metal manufactures were 7 per cent higher.

So far this year, the monthly average of exports of manufactured goods has been 1 per cent lower than in the second half of 1971. This decline was associated with 2 per cent lower deliveries of machinery and a 10 per cent fall in exports of road motor vehicles; offsetting these losses was a 21 per cent increase in the export of ships and aircraft and a 3 per cent increase in chemical exports. Over the same period there was little change in the exports of non-manufactures.

¶ See Note 1(b).

TABLE 6. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values†† £ million fob per month

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1971	765	49	23	20	652	322	216	82	24	74	84	35	137	21
3rd quarter	798	58	24	21	668	332	224	82	25	75	84	35	142	26
4th quarter	801	46	26	20	690	336	228	87	24	78	88	37	150	21
1972 1st quarter	776	52	26	20	662	325	220	73	33	77	81	36	139	21
2nd quarter	809	55	26	20	684	329	224	77	27	81	84	37	157	24
May	798	50	25	21	676	323	222	77	24	82	78	36	167	23
June	843	63	28	18	711	343	232	81	29	84	95	40	153	25
July p	802	44	26	22	682	334	226	79	29	78	83	36	151	24
Feb-April	781	51	26	19	667	322	220	71	31	78	80	36	148	21
May-July p	814	52	26	20	690	333	227	79	27	81	86	37	157	24

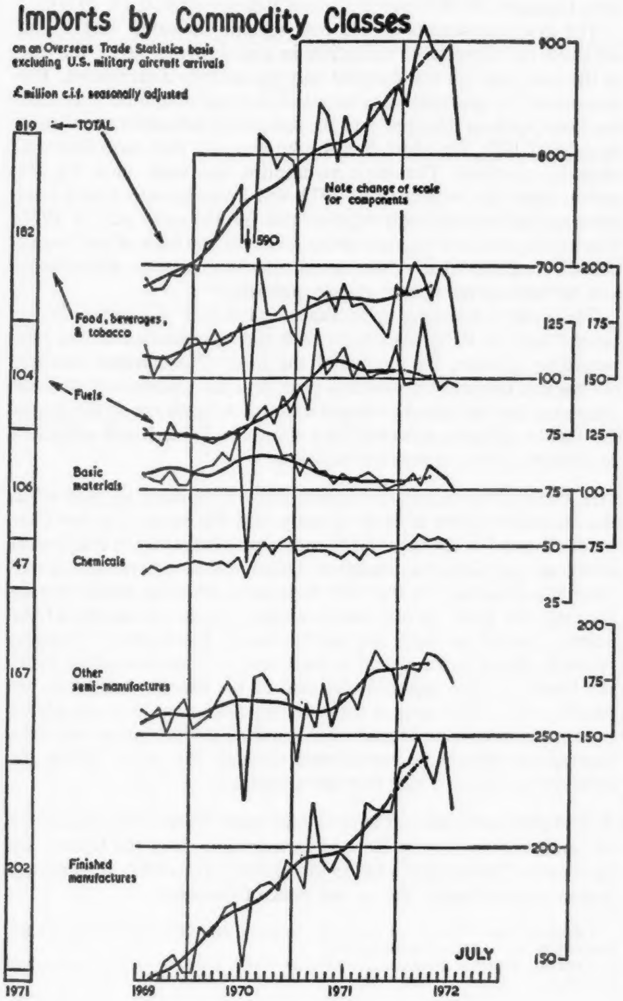
¶ See Note 1(b).

p Provisional estimates.

†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

Imports

General comment. Imports in July were £732 million seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, £54 million below their average level in the first half of the year. The July figure was reduced by the net result of two factors—the docks dispute and the floating of the £—working in opposite directions. Imports of all categories except fuel (oil imports were unaffected by the dock strike) were below their level in recent months.


Imports by Commodity Classes

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of United States military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special United States Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1971* (Table 7 and pp. 63-7) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is

(continued on next page)

TABLE 7. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million cif per month

					Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		
	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Miscellaneous
1971	819	819	182	104	321	106	47	167	203	202	10
3rd quarter	817	817	181	102	322	106	47	169	201	200	10
4th quarter	845	845	177	106	334	103	48	183	216	216	14
1972 1st quarter	882	881	195	107	330	104	52	175	241	241	9
2nd quarter	891	891	194	101	343	108	53	182	238	238	12
May	885	885	199	95	348	108	54	186	229	229	10
June	898	898	194	99	338	106	52	181	249	249	16
July p	814	814	166	97	324	100	49	174	217	217	11
Feb-April	898	898	194	110	342	107	53	182	241	241	9
May-July p	866	866	186	97	337	105	52	180	232	232	12

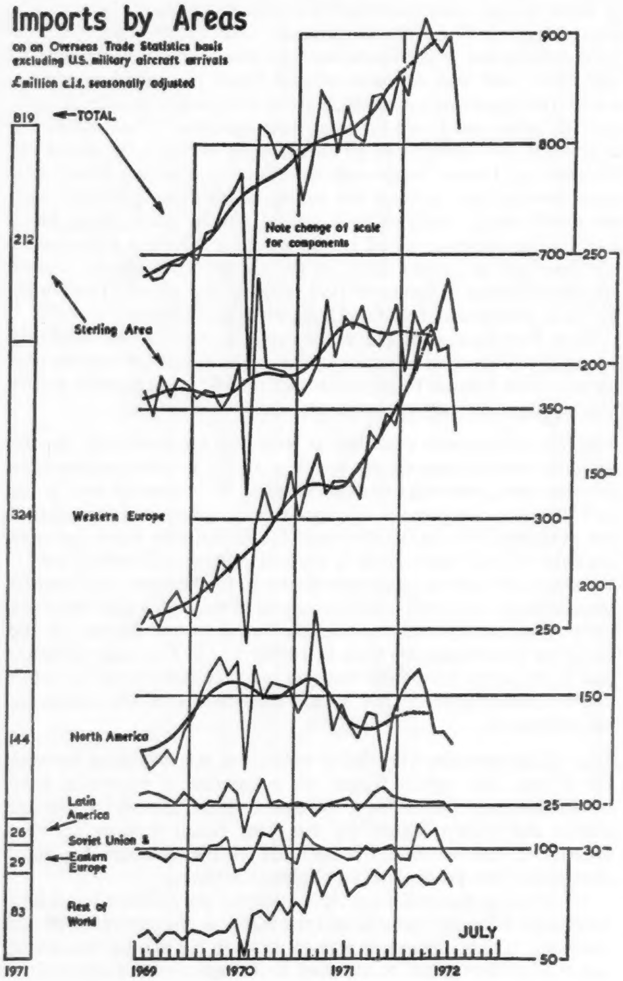
p Provisional estimates.

¶ See Note 1(b).

VALUE OF UK TRADE IN JULY
continued

more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1A. Although they are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flow of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.



1(e) Recording of exports. The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording has applied to goods shipped from October 25, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry* August 19, 1971).

The first assessments of the new scheme indicated that it had achieved an appreciable reduction in under-recording by the end of the year, though the shortfall had not entirely disappeared. The amount of the shortfall was estimated to be small and no alteration has been made in this regard to the figures published for the closing months of 1971, for which it has been assumed that recording was virtually complete. The same assumption has been made for the period since the beginning of 1972 and investigations which have been carried out this year support this for the early part of 1972. The assumption will be kept under review in the light of continuing checks, and should it subsequently appear necessary, adjustments will be made to the figures already published.

There was a speeding up in the submission of documents in the second half of 1971, associated with the introduction of the new recording scheme; the timing of the flow of documents has not shown any unusual features this year, and no adjustment has been necessary for this aspect in recent months. Adjustment to the figures for factors affecting recording are shown in Table 2 and explained in the notes given in previous articles.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

2. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports will be published on August 25† and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 125 to 142 in the Monthly Digest for September‡, due to be published in the second week of October.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, July 1972 published by HMSO, price £1.85 (annual subscription £25.05).

‡ Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 60p (annual subscription £7.75).

TABLE 8. IMPORTS: AREAS¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft etc	Sterling area	Western Europe			North America		Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
				Total	EEC	EFTA	Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc			
1971	819	819	212	324	177	131	145	144	26	29	83
3rd quarter	817	817	219	322	182	125	137	136	26	27	82
4th quarter	845	845	217	342	185	142	133	133	31	30	91
1972 1st quarter	882	881	212	369	202	148	157	157	27	30	86
2nd quarter	891	891	213	393	221	156	138	138	26	33	86
May	885	885	206	396	214	160	133	133	26	39	84
June	898	898	207	408	244	150	133	133	26	29	90
July p	814	814	169	386	212	161	128	128	22	24	83
Feb-April	898	898	219	376	204	153	156	156	26	34	86
May-July p	866	866	194	396	223	157	131	131	25	31	86

p Provisional estimates.

¶ See Note 1(b).

Index of industrial production for June

THE provisional estimate index of production for June 1972, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 129.7 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 129.6.

For the three months April to June 1972, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 6.3 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months, January to March 1972; for manufacturing industries alone there was an increase of 4.2 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted

1963 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	56	749	84	55	29	7	64	313	90	10	68	15	81	49
1967	113.9	89.1	114.2	110.8	108.6	115.0	116.3	130.4	115.6	123.1	123.1	129.1	90.0	106.3	105.0
1968	119.8	84.8	121.4	115.5	112.3	121.6	126.4	140.0	122.4	125.5	134.7	137.4	86.8	117.2	113.4
1969	122.9	80.3	125.6	118.9	115.9	124.8	139.3	148.7	127.4	131.3	146.6	144.0	85.4	119.7	119.4
1970	124.1	78.3	127.2	121.5	117.0	130.2	151.1	157.5	128.3	134.9	152.2	148.5	86.1	116.8	115.4
1971	125.0	79.7	126.9	123.0	118.1	132.4	157.8	160.8	127.6	132.7	156.3	155.1	83.7	115.4	107.6
1970 2nd quarter	123.4	79.3	126.2	121.3	115.4	132.6	145.5	158.2	127.2	134.6	156.6	147.4	84.7	113.9	114.6
3rd quarter	124.4	79.3	127.4	122.9	118.8	130.5	153.5	160.0	126.8	135.0	147.4	147.7	86.8	110.6	117.6
4th quarter	124.9	74.9	128.8	123.5	119.5	130.9	155.9	161.7	130.5	135.1	149.7	151.0	87.1	122.7	116.2
1971 1st quarter	124.4	81.5	126.6	121.3	116.9	129.7	157.8	159.3	126.3	134.0	158.5	154.5	86.1	111.1	104.0
2nd quarter	125.3	81.7	127.2	122.9	116.8	134.3	158.8	161.0	129.2	135.2	151.9	154.3	83.6	120.4	107.1
3rd quarter	125.5	80.0	127.1	123.7	119.6	131.5	154.1	158.4	127.6	131.6	158.5	153.7	83.1	116.3	110.0
4th quarter	124.8	75.6	126.7	123.8	118.4	134.1	161.0	164.7	127.5	130.2	156.0	157.7	82.0	115.0	109.8
1972 1st quarter	121.6	44.7	124.4	124.7	118.5	136.5	147.8	162.5	120.4				80.6	105.6	100.9
2nd quarter	129.3	78.3	129.6	126.7	120.5	138.3	154.0	171.4	130.6				81.2	116.7	107.5
1971 December	124.5	71	127.0	123	115	137	162	169	128	129	156	160	82	116	110
1972 January	124.8	37	128.6	127	120	141	152	165	124	129	159	157	81	108	104
February	113.5	24	115.7	121	118	128	137	159	109				81	96	92
March	126.6	73	129.0	126	118	141	154	163	127				80	114	106
April	127.4	76	128.2	128	121	142	162	165	128				81	112	104
May	130.9	80	131.1	126	119	138	144	175	133				81	124	111
June	129.7	79	129.6	126	122	135	156	174	131				81	114	107
Jan-Mar (av.)	121.6	45	124.4	125	119	137	148	163	120	131*	157*	153*	81	106	101
Apr-Jun (av.)	129.3	78	129.6	127	121	138	154	171	131	129*	157*	158*	81	117	108

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	60	46	14	88	56	4	27	29	19	10	21	59	25	127	68
1967	104.7	105.0	103.8	103.2	105.0	90.2	101.5	120.1	124.4	112.4	111.5	114.2	122.7	119.4	121.2
1968	111.1	111.2	110.8	113.1	119.2	93.3	103.7	127.3	130.3	121.8	118.5	118.3	135.2	121.8	128.2
1969	114.5	116.1	109.3	115.6	123.5	93.9	102.7	127.8	126.9	129.3	110.8	123.4	141.6	119.0	136.2
1970	114.8	116.6	109.2	116.6	124.9	92.9	103.1	125.2	122.4	130.3	113.6	120.5	145.6	115.7	143.8
1971	103.8	104.2	102.4	118.2	125.1	90.5	108.4	131.9	131.7	132.3	117.2	117.4	147.5	117.6	155.6
1970 2nd quarter	115.0	116.8	109.1	115.8	123.9	93.7	102.6	121.8	122.0	121.5	114.7	120.2	142.3	116.3	141.6
3rd quarter	113.7	115.6	107.5	117.7	126.8	93.6	102.6	128.8	126.4	133.1	112.9	121.4	146.2	116.4	143.6
4th quarter	113.9	114.4	112.1	117.8	125.9	92.8	105.0	127.9	123.7	135.3	116.3	116.6	149.7	113.9	143.8
1971 1st quarter	111.0	112.3	107.0	117.8	125.2	90.5	106.7	130.9	130.6	131.3	118.6	113.8	146.0	116.8	149.6
2nd quarter	102.0	102.1	101.4	117.5	124.3	90.1	107.6	132.8	131.1	135.7	116.9	118.7	149.1	117.8	154.1
3rd quarter	103.7	104.5	101.4	119.4	126.2	90.2	109.8	132.0	133.0	130.2	113.2	120.1	148.3	118.2	159.1
4th quarter	98.5	98.0	100.0	118.7	125.1	91.7	109.7	131.8	132.1	131.4	120.1	117.2	146.5	117.3	159.5
1972 1st quarter	93.6	92.5	96.9	114.0	119.9	90.1	105.5	127.7	128.7	125.7	124.0	121.0	153.4	120.6	155.6
2nd quarter	101.1	101.5	100.2	120.0	128.4	90 7	107.1	137.4	137.7	136.7	124.4	120.5			179.1
1971 December	95	94	100	119	126	92	108	136	135	139	119	116	154		154
1972 January	109	107	115	121	127	90	111	138	139	138	125	121	155		162
February	78	77	82	105	109	90	98	110	106	116	124	117	151		149
March	94	94	94	117	124	90	107	135	141	123	123	125	155		155
April	102	102	101	118	124	92	110	137	139	133	120	120			169
May	98	98	100	123	133	91	107	138	140	134	130	120			184
June	103	105	100	119	128	89	105	138	135	143	124	121			184
Jan-Mar (av.)	94	93	97	114	120	90	106	128	129	126	124	121	147†		156
Apr-Jun (av.)	101	101	100	120	128	91	107	137	138	137	124	120	153†		179

† Latest available 3 months (January-March) and previous 3 months (October-December).

* Latest available 3 months (November-January) and previous 3 months (August-October).

FOREIGN TRADE

Industrial countries' trade and production in the first quarter of 1972

Summary

WORLD trade in the first quarter of 1972 was substantially higher than in the preceding quarter. Much of the increase reflected, however, the making good of some of the considerable loss of trade last year caused by the dock strikes in the United States.The recorded dollar value of trade has also been inflated by the changes in exchange rates following the Smithsonian Agreement. If adjustments are made for these special factors, the underlying rate of growth remained low, probably at about 6 per cent per annum in volume terms.

Industrial production in most countries showed increases in the first quarter of 1972, the main exception being the United Kingdom, where production was depressed by industrial disputes.

Canada

After a slow-down in economic growth in the latter part of 1969 and throughout most of 1970, the Canadian economy started to expand again at the end of 1970, and this expansion has continued into 1972. Imports have increased more strongly than exports during this period of recovery, resulting in a considerable decline in the trade balance surplus from the very high levels of 1970. Exports were adversely affected in 1971 by Canada's poor competitive position which probably resulted from a different economic cycle from competitors, and the upward floating of the Canadian dollar. The effective devaluation of the Canadian dollar following last year's currency re-alignments and the narrowing of relative cyclical positions is expected to arrest the deterioration of the trade balance in 1972.

The United States

The recovery in the American economy which started in the second half of 1971, appears to be continuing, but the level of industrial production in the first quarter was still below that recorded during the 1969 boom. The Presidential election takes place this year, and the US Government's expansionary measures can be expected to continue; these coupled with the improved trading position as a result of the effective devaluation of the dollar should result in further strong growth.

Both imports and exports showed large increases in the first quarter, due to a combination of factors—the dock strikes on both the East and West coasts in the latter part of 1971, the currency realignments in December, and increased economic activity as the economy expanded.

Japan

The latest indicators for Japan suggest that the protracted slowdown in economic activity which started in the late summer of 1970 is at last coming to an end. Industrial production in the first quarter of this year was 3½ per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1971, and the level is some 6 per cent higher than that recorded in the first quarter of 1971. Imports have also increased for the second successive quarter after a long period of no growth; however Japanese imports still remain at a relatively low level compared with those of other industrial countries. Exports in the first quarter were low and the volume increase in exports of manufactures since the first quarter of 1971 is estimated to have been about 6 per cent—exceptionally low for Japan. This may have been due to the recent strike by Japanese seamen, which has prevented recovery from the effects of the dock strike on the West Coast of the United States, the general economic recession in Japan and the realignment of currencies.

The German Federal Republic

In the first quarter of 1972, industrial production was at the same level as that of a year previously thus showing a recovery from the period of recession of the second half of 1971; however most recent figures indicate that unemployment is still rising, so the recovery may only be limited. The dollar value of exports in the first quarter of 1972 was about 20 per cent above that for the same period last year, reflecting an increase of some 5½ per cent in national currency terms. Exports of manufactures are estimated to have grown by about 4 per cent in volume during the same period.

France

In the first quarter of 1972, industrial production was 7 per cent up on the same period of a year previously, but its rate of increase appears to have slackened, and unemployment has remained stable recently. Exports have grown strongly and in the first quarter showed increases of around 15 per cent in national currency values of both total trade and exports of manufactures compared with a year earlier; the increase in the volume of exports was about 12 per cent.

Italy

Industrial production in the first quarter of 1972 was at the same level as the same period of 1971, and below that of the first quarter of 1970. It has been falling gradually from December 1971 to the last recorded month (April 1972) and unemployment has been rising. Exports showed considerable growth during 1971, but there was little real growth in the first quarter of 1972.

Trade of primary producers and the world

Provisional estimates of the trade of primary producing countries indicate that there was little change during the last quarter of 1971, the period to which the latest figures relate. This pattern is similar to that exhibited by the industrial countries, and the lack of growth may be partly caused by the dock strikes in the United States at the time.

The volume of World exports (i.e. exports of industrial and primary producing countries taken together) was 4 per cent higher in the first quarter of this year than in the fourth quarter of 1971; making allowances for the distorting effect of the United States dock strikes, the underlying rate of growth was probably about 6 per cent per annum.

Definitions

In this article, the **industrial countries** comprise all members of OECD. All other countries are described as **primary producers.** The Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba, The People's Republic of China, North Korea, and North Vietnam are excluded as reporting countries but are included as markets for exports and as suppliers of imports. **Manufactured goods** are the products included in sections 5-8 of the United Nations standard international trade classification. In 1969 the **11 main manufacturing countries** shown in Table 4 exported 94 per cent of all exports of manufactures from the industrial countries. As indicated in the footnotes, some of the export series in Tables 1 and 4 exclude **United States 'special category exports'.** These are a class of exports, consisting mainly of military equipment, for which no detailed information on destination is made available by the United States authorities.

The **'smoothed'** series of percentage changes is intended to facilitate the assessment of trends by ironing out some of the fluctuations in the quarter to quarter percentage changes. Percentage changes are shown for the smoothed series obtained by averaging the quarterly totals according to the following formula: smoothed total for any quarter = ¼ (1 × total for previous quarter + 2 × total for the quarter in question + 1 × total for the next quarter). Technically this smoothing device is known as a 1, 2, 1 weighted average.

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TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES' TRADE

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.) to									Imports (c.i.f.) ‡ from								
	World			Industrial countries†			Primary producers†			World			Industrial countries			Primary producers		
		Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change	
		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*
1966	33.82			23.83			9.78			35.06			24.59			10.45		
1967	35.64	(5.4)		25.25	(6.0)		10.26	(4.9)		36.96	(5.4)		26.07	(6.0)		10.87	(4.0)	
1968	40.20	(12.8)		28.78	(14.0)		11.30	(10.1)		41.54	(12.4)		29.59	(13.5)		11.93	(9.8)	
1969	46.45	(15.5)		33.74	(17.2)		12.60	(11.5)		48.01	(15.6)		34.67	(17.2)		13.32	(11.7)	
1970	53.82	(15.9)		39.16	(16.1)		14.52	(15.2)		55.28	(15.1)		40.36	(16.4)		14.88	(11.7)	
1971	60.07	(11.6)		43.77	(11.8)		16.12	(11.0)		61.37	(11.0)		44.89	(11.2)		16.42	(10.3)	
1968 1st quarter	38.03	(4.9)	(3.0)	27.29	(3.9)	(2.9)	10.74	(7.7)	(3.4)	39.57	(3.3)	(2.7)	28.21	(4.9)	(3.0)	11.36	(−0.4)	(1.9)
2nd quarter	38.23	(0.5)	(3.7)	27.36	(0.2)	(3.4)	10.87	(1.2)	(4.5)	39.86	(0.8)	(2.9)	28.14	(−0.2)	(3.1)	11.72	(3.2)	(2.7)
3rd quarter	41.64	(8.9)	(5.1)	29.91	(9.3)	(5.4)	11.72	(7.8)	(4.3)	42.64	(7.0)	(4.4)	30.37	(7.9)	(4.8)	12.27	(4.6)	(3.2)
4th quarter	42.57	(2.2)	(3.0)	30.80	(2.9)	(3.9)	11.78	(0.4)	(0.8)	43.85	(2.8)	(3.3)	31.53	(3.8)	(3.9)	12.32	(0.4)	(1.8)
1969 1st quarter	42.29	(−0.7)	(2.7)	31.09	(1.0)	(3.3)	11.20	(−4.9)	(1.3)	44.19	(0.8)	(3.3)	31.63	(0.3)	(3.7)	12.56	(2.0)	(2.6)
2nd quarter	46.51	(10.0)	(5.3)	33.61	(8.1)	(4.9)	12.90	(15.2)	(6.2)	48.14	(8.9)	(5.0)	34.84	(10.1)	(5.4)	13.30	(5.9)	(4.1)
3rd quarter	47.51	(2.1)	(4.3)	34.51	(2.7)	(4.3)	13.01	(0.8)	(4.3)	48.95	(1.7)	(3.8)	35.31	(1.4)	(4.0)	13.64	(2.5)	(3.1)
4th quarter	49.25	(3.6)	(3.5)	35.89	(4.0)	(3.7)	13.25	(1.8)	(2.4)	50.58	(3.3)	(3.3)	36.64	(3.8)	(3.6)	13.88	(1.8)	(2.3)
1970 1st quarter	51.47	(4.5)	(4.1)	37.32	(4.0)	(4.1)	13.89	(4.9)	(3.9)	52.97	(4.7)	(4.0)	38.58	(5.3)	(4.5)	14.32	(3.2)	(2.8)
2nd quarter	53.42	(3.8)	(3.4)	38.97	(4.4)	(3.6)	14.45	(4.0)	(3.1)	54.77	(3.4)	(3.3)	39.97	(3.6)	(3.5)	14.78	(3.3)	(3.0)
3rd quarter	54.19	(1.4)	(2.5)	39.60	(1.6)	(2.6)	14.39	(−0.4)	(2.4)	55.77	(1.8)	(2.6)	40.64	(1.7)	(2.7)	15.11	(2.2)	(2.4)
4th quarter	56.02	(3.4)	(2.7)	40.66	(2.7)	(2.3)	15.34	(6.6)	(3.4)	57.60	(3.3)	(2.5)	42.15	(3.7)	(2.9)	15.39	(1.8)	(1.3)
1971 1st quarter	57.40	(2.5)	(2.8)	41.63	(2.4)	(2.8)	15.47	(0.8)	(2.9)	58.64	(1.8)	(2.7)	43.25	(2.6)	(2.9)	15.28	(−0.7)	(2.2)
2nd quarter	59.13	(3.0)	(3.5)	43.15	(3.6)	(3.6)	16.01	(3.5)	(3.3)	60.96	(4.0)	(3.0)	44.45	(2.8)	(2.6)	16.60	(8.6)	(4.7)
3rd quarter	62.26	(5.3)	(3.1)	45.19	(4.7)	(3;3)	16.88	(5.5)	(2.5)	62.35	(2.3)	(2.7)	45.39	(2.1)	(2.5)	16.99	(2.4)	(3.0)
4th quarter	61.72	(−0.9)	(3.1)	45.34	(0.3)	(3.7)	16.21	(−4.0)	(0.9)	63.77	(2.3)	(4.0)	46.74	(3.0)	(4.5)	16.88	(−0.7)	(2.0)
1972 1st quarter	67.23	(8.9)		49.60	(9.4)		17.29	(6.7)		69.50	(9.0)		51.33	(9.8)		18.07	(7.1)	

* See definitions.
† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions).
‡ Imports into Canada and the United States are valued f.o.b.
Source: OECD.

TABLE 2. EXPORTS FROM INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million (fob) Percentage change over previous period in brackets

	Total	Canada	United States	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Other EFTA	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1966	33.82	2.39	7.58	2.45	21.41	3.68	3.87	13.16	2.73	5.03	2.01
1967	35.64 (5.4)	2.64 (10.5)	7.88 (4.0)	2.61 (6.7)	22.52 (5.2)	3.61 (−2.0)	4.09 (5.7)	14.04 (6.6)	2.85 (4.4)	5.43 (7.9)	2.18 (8.2)
1968	40.20 (12.8)	3.14 (18.9)	8.60 (9.2)	3.24 (24.3)	25.21 (12.0)	3.86 (7.0)	4.48 (9.5)	16.06 (14.4)	3.18 (11.6)	6.21 (14.3)	2.55 (17.1)
1969	46.45 (15.5)	3.44 (9.6)	9.50 (10.4)	4.00 (23.3)	29.51 (17.1)	4.40 (14.1)	5.21 (16.4)	18.96 (18.1)	3.76 (18.2)	7.26 (17.0)	2.93 (15.1)
1970	53.82 (15.9)	4.04 (17.4)	10.81 (13.8)	4.83 (20.8)	34.15 (15.7)	4.84 (9.9)	5.98 (14.8)	22.17 (16.9)	4.49 (19.4)	8.55 (17.7)	3.30 (12.5)
1971	60.07 (11.6)	4.42 (9.5)	11.03 (2.0)	6.02 (24.7)	38.61 (13.1)	5.56 (14.9)	6.51 (8.9)	25.21 (13.7)	5.13 (14.4)	9.76 (14.2)	3.78 (14.6)
1968 1st qtr	38.03 (4.9)	2.93 (5.9)	8.12 (1.8)	2.87 (8.4)	24.11 (5.7)	3.74 (20.3)	4.25 (0.5)	15.33 (4.5)	3.14 (5.3)	5.85 (4.6)	2.39 (4.9)
2nd qtr	38.23 (0.5)	3.11 (5.9)	8.37 (3.1)	3.21 (11.7)	23.55 (−2.3)	3.67 (−1.7)	4.36 (2.8)	14.77 (−3.4)	2.61 (−16.9)	5.80 (−1.0)	2.42 (1.4)
3rd qtr	41.64 (8.9)	3.18 (2.4)	9.13 (9.1)	3.27 (2.0)	26.06 (10.7)	3.98 (8.2)	4.58 (5.0)	16.67 (12.9)	3.53 (35.6)	6.36 (9.7)	2.56 (5 6)
4th qtr	42.57 (2.2)	3.30 (3.7)	8.76 (−4.0)	3.56 (8.7)	26.95 (3.4)	4.05 (2.0)	4.69 (2.5)	17.33 (3.9)	3.45 (−2.5)	6.74 (5.9)	2.79 (9.2)
1969 1st qtr	42.29 (−0.7)	3.40 (3.2)	7.71 (−12.0)	3.72 (4.5)	27.46 (1.9)	4.05 (−0.2)	4.95 (5.6)	17.60 (1.6)	3.56 (3.3)	6.50 (−3.4)	2.90 (3.8)
2nd qtr	46.51 (10.0)	3.36 (−1.2)	9.95 (28.9)	3.92 (5.4)	29.29 (6.7)	4.32 (6.8)	5.12 (3.3)	18.95 (7.7)	3.83 (7.4)	7.24 (11.3)	3.00 (3.6)
3rd qtr	47.51 (2.1)	3.39 (1.0)	10.09 (1.4)	4.09 (4.4)	29.94 (2.2)	4.61 (6.6)	5.27 (3.0)	19.12 (0.9)	3.65 (−4.5)	7.33 (1.2)	3.01 (0.4)
4th qtr	49.25 (3.6)	3.63 (7.1)	10.25 (1.5)	4.26 (4.2)	31.10 (3.9)	4.64 (0.8)	5.47 (3.7)	20.02 (4.7)	3.93 (7.5)	7.92 (8.0)	2.83 (−6.2)
1970 1st qtr	51.47 (4.5)	3.83 (5.3)	10.43 (1.8)	4.59 (7.7)	32.62 (4.9)	4.71 (1.5)	5.68 (3.9)	21.14 (5.6)	4.24 (7.9)	8.20 (3.6)	3.11 (9.9)
2nd qtr	53.42 (3.8)	4.02 (5.1)	10.95 (4.9)	4.71 (2.6)	33.75 (3.5)	4.82 (2.2)	5.94 (4.6)	21.86 (3.4)	4.45 (5.0)	8.45 (3.1)	3.22 (3.8)
3rd qtr	54.19 (1.4)	4.10 (1.9)	10.96 (0.1)	4.87 (3.3)	34.26 (1.5)	4.59 (−4.7)	6.07 (2.2)	22.43 (2.6)	4.51 (1.3)	8.65 (2.3)	3.42 (6.1)
4th qtr	56.02 (3.4)	4.16 (1.5)	10.95 (−0.1)	5.15 (5.8)	35.76 (4.4)	5.23 (13.8)	6.22 (2.4)	23.08 (2.9)	4.70 (4.3)	8.86 (2.4)	3.45 (1.1)
1971 1st qtr	57.40 (2.5)	4.24 (1.8)	11.45 (4.6)	5.57 (8.2)	36.14 (1.1)	4.88 (−6.6)	6.22 (nil)	23.74 (2.8)	4.79 (1.8)	9.24 (4.3)	3.56 (3.1)
2nd qtr	59.13 (3.0)	4.36 (3.0)	11.19 (−2.3)	5.92 (6.3)	37.66 (4.2)	5.52 (12.9)	6.42 (3.3)	24.35 (2.6)	5.02 (4.8)	9.56 (3.5)	3.52 (−1.2)
3rd qtr	62.26 (5.3)	4.46 (2.2)	11.77 (5.1)	6.13 (3.7)	39.91 (6.0)	5.82 (5.6)	6.55 (2.0)	26.16 (7.4)	5.32 (6.0)	10.18 (6.5)	3.92 (11.4)
4th qtr	61.72 (−0.9)	4.57 (2.4)	9.82 (−16.5)	6.38 (4.1)	40.94 (2.6)	6.01 (3.2)	6.84 (4.5)	26.56 (1.5)	5.44 (2.3)	10.04 (−1.4)	4.16 (6.1)
1972 1st qtr	67.23 (8.9)	4.50 (−1.4)	11.98 (22.0)	6.71 (5.1)	44.04 (7.6)	6.05 (0.6)	7.35 (7.5)	28.88 (8.7)	5.87 (7.9)	11.06 (10.2)	4.41 (5.9)
2nd qtr						6.31 (4.3)					

Sources: United Kingdom: DTI.
Other countries: OECD.

(*continued on next page*)

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INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES TRADE
continued

TABLE 3. IMPORTS INTO INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million (cif). Percentage change over previous period in brackets

	Total	Canada†	United States†	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Other EFTA	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1966	35.06	2.33	6.39	2.38	24.01	4.17	4.78	13.42	2.97	4.51	2.15
1967	36.96 (*5.4*)	2.56 (*10.1*)	6.71 (*5.0*)	2.92 (*22.4*)	24.77 (*3.2*)	4.43 (*6.2*)	4.97 (*3.9*)	13.77 (*2.6*)	3.10 (*4.4*)	4.34(*−3.7*)	2.46 (*14.4*)
1968	41.54 (*12.4*)	2.86 (*11.6*)	8.28 (*23.5*)	3.25 (*11.3*)	27.15 (*9.6*)	4.74 (*7.1*)	5.21 (*4.7*)	15.50 (*12.5*)	3.50 (*12.7*)	5.04 (*16.1*)	2.56 (*4.3*)
1969	48.01 (*15.6*)	3.29 (*14.9*)	9.01 (*8.8*)	3.76 (*15.7*)	31.95 (*17.7*)	4.99 (*5.3*)	6.03 (*15.9*)	18.94 (*22.2*)	4.35 (*24.4*)	6.23 (*23.7*)	3.11 (*21.4*)
1970	55.28 (*15.1*)	3.33 (*1.3*)	9.99 (*10.9*)	4.72 (*25.6*)	37.24 (*16.5*)	5.43 (*8.9*)	7.37 (*22.1*)	22.16 (*17.0*)	4.78 (*9.9*)	7.46 (*19.6*)	3.74 (*20.1*)
1971	61.37 (*11.0*)	3.87 (*16.3*)	11.40 (*14.1*)	4.92 (*4.3*)	41.18 (*10.6*)	5.98 (*10.1*)	7.97 (*8.3*)	24.84 (*12.1*)	5.31 (*11.1*)	8.59 (*15.2*)	4.00 (*7.0*)
1968 1st qtr	39.57 (*3.3*)	2.76 (*10.1*)	7.85 (*10.3*)	3.12(*−0.7*)	25.84 (*1.2*)	4.64 (*3.8*)	5.02 (*0.7*)	14.56 (*0.3*)	3.31 (*3.8*)	4.72 (*2.4*)	2.27(*−15.1*)
2nd qtr	39.86 (*0.8*)	2.74(*−0.8*)	8.09 (*3.1*)	3.17 (*1.9*)	25.86 (*0.1*)	4.63(*−0.1*)	5.09 (*1.4*)	14.49(*−0.5*)	3.00(*−9.3*)	4.79 (*1.5*)	2.57 (*13.1*)
3rd qtr	42.64 (*7.0*)	2.83 (*3.3*)	8.56 (*5.7*)	3.26 (*2.6*)	28.00 (*8.3*)	4.82 (*4.0*)	5.28 (*3.8*)	16.14 (*11.4*)	3.75 (*24.9*)	5.28 (*10.3*)	2.66 (*3.7*)
4th qtr	43.85 (*2.8*)	3.08 (*9.0*)	8.49(*−0.8*)	3.41 (*4.9*)	28.86 (*3.1*)	4.86 (*0.9*)	5.38 (*1.8*)	16.66 (*3.3*)	3.96 (*5.6*)	5.34 (*1.1*)	2.76 (*3.6*)
1969 1st qtr	44.19 (*0.8*)	3.24 (*5.3*)	7.66(*−9.8*)	3.46 (*1.4*)	29.82 (*3.3*)	4.86(*−0.1*)	5.52 (*2.7*)	17.53 (*5.2*)	4.11 (*3.8*)	5.74 (*7.5*)	2.88 (*4.6*)
2nd qtr	48.14 (*8.9*)	3.26 (*0.5*)	9.61 (*25.4*)	3.53 (*2.0*)	31.74 (*6.4*)	5.03 (*3.6*)	5.86 (*6.2*)	18.89 (*7.7*)	4.50 (*9.6*)	6.07 (*5.8*)	3.09 (*7.2*)
3rd qtr	48.95 (*1.7*)	3.26 (nil)	9.36(*−2.6*)	3.96 (*12.2*)	32.37 (*2.0*)	5.01(*−0.5*)	6.14 (*4.7*)	19.20 (*1.7*)	4.33(*−3.8*)	6.31 (*4.0*)	3.21 (*4.0*)
4th qtr	50.58 (*3.3*)	3.38 (*3.6*)	9.38 (*0.2*)	4.07 (*2.8*)	33.76 (*4.3*)	5.06 (*1.1*)	6.53 (*6.5*)	20.04 (*4.4*)	4.35 (*0.3*)	6.81 (*7.9*)	3.28 (*2.1*)
1970 1st qtr	52.97 (*4.7*)	3.31(*−2.0*)	9.72 (*3.7*)	4.46 (*9.4*)	35.48 (*5.1*)	5.15 (*1.7*)	6.99 (*7.0*)	21.08 (*5.2*)	4.55 (*4.8*)	7.23 (*6.1*)	3.48 (*6.1*)
2nd qtr	54.77 (*3.4*)	3.35 (*1.5*)	9.88 (*1.6*)	4.61 (*3.4*)	36.93 (*4.1*)	5.49 (*6.6*)	7.26 (*3.8*)	21.87 (*3.8*)	4.72 (*3.6*)	7.33 (*1.4*)	3.73 (*7.0*)
3rd qtr	55.77 (*1.8*)	3.45 (*2.8*)	10.01 (*1.3*)	4.90 (*6.3*)	37.41 (*1.3*)	5.33(*−2.9*)	7.38 (*1.7*)	22.49 (*2.8*)	4.88 (*3.4*)	7.48 (*2.0*)	3.89 (*4.4*)
4th qtr	57.60 (*3.3*)	3.19(*−7.4*)	10.35 (*3.4*)	4.92 (*0.3*)	39.14 (*4.6*)	5.75 (*7.9*)	7.82 (*5.9*)	23.22 (*3.3*)	4.97 (*1.8*)	7.81 (*4.4*)	3.85 (*−1.1*)
1971 1st qtr	58.64 (*1.8*)	3.62 (*13.3*)	10.95 (*5.9*)	4.93 (*0.2*)	39.15 (nil)	5.76 (*0.2*)	7.47(*−4.4*)	23.64 (*1.8*)	5.00 (*0.7*)	8.07 (*3.4*)	4.01 (*4.3*)
2nd qtr	60.96 (*4.0*)	3.74 (*3.6*)	11.83 (*8.0*)	4.94 (*0.3*)	40.45 (*3.3*)	5.89 (*2.2*)	7.81 (*4.5*)	24.13 (*2.0*)	5.19 (*3.8*)	8.40 (*4.0*)	3.86 (*−3.9*)
3rd qtr	62.35 (*2.3*)	3.93 (*5.0*)	11.95 (*1.0*)	4.73(*−4.3*)	41.75 (*3.2*)	5.97 (*1.4*)	8.01 (*2.5*)	25.24 (*4.6*)	5.49 (*5.8*)	8.81 (*4.9*)	3.96 (*2.6*)
4th qtr	63.77 (*2.3*)	4.16 (*6.0*)	10.91(*−8.7*)	5.11 (*8.1*)	43.59 (*4.4*)	6.35 (*6.4*)	8.41 (*5.0*)	26.22 (*3.9*)	5.56 (*1.2*)	9.10 (*3.3*)	4.21 (*6.4*)
1972 1st qtr	69.50 (*9.0*)	4.40 (*5.6*)	13.48 (*23.5*)	5.41 (*5.8*)	46.22 (*6.0*)	6.87 (*8.2*)	8.58 (*2.0*)	27.92 (*6.5*)	6.41 (*15.2*)	9.41 (*3.5*)	4.45 (*5.7*)
2nd qtr						6.95 (*1.2*)					

† Canadian and United States imports are valued fob.
Sources: United Kingdom: DTI.
Other countries: OECD.

TABLE 4. EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY THE MAIN MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages

US $ thousand million (fob)

	Total†* (seasonally adjusted)	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)	Canada	United States†	Japan	Sweden	Switzerland	Belgium-Luxembourg	France*	German Federal Republic	Italy	Netherlands
1966	23.23	3.07	1.20	4.69	2.26	0.76	0.75	1.40	1.99	4.50	1.60	1.00
1967	24.86	3.02	1.47	5.07	2.44	0.83	0.80	1.44	2.11	4.87	1.75	1.06
1968	28.62	3.25	1.83	5.78	3.05	0.91	0.90	1.67	2.35	5.57	2.10	1.22
1969	33.52	3.75	2.12	6.47	3.74	1.07	1.05	2.07	2.76	6.56	2.44	1.49
1970	38.57	4.09	2.39	7.17	4.53	1.31	1.16	2.40	3.40	7.67	2.77	1.70
1971	43.42 p	4.74	2.63 p	7.42	5.71	1.45	1.28 p	2.47	3.81	8.74	3.12	2.02 p
1968 1st quarter	27.04	3.16	1.73	5.32	2.43	0.86	0.82	1.65	2.42	5.21	1.97	1.17
2nd quarter	27.05	3.09	1.88	5.99	2.99	0.89	0.86	1.64	1.95	5.09	2.05	1.16
3rd quarter	29.67	3.39	1.69	5.75	3.19	0.88	0.88	1.57	2.35	5.51	2.04	1.21
4th quarter	30.73	3.42	2.03	6.04	3.57	1.01	1.04	1.84	2.67	6.45	2.33	1.35
1969 1st quarter	30.44	3.45	2.00	5.59	3.16	1.00	0.94	1.91	2.64	5.76	2.38	1.35
2nd quarter	33.31	3.66	2.18	6.96	3.60	1.08	1.02	2.05	2.87	6.43	2.61	1.47
3rd quarter	34.61	3.93	2.09	6.36	3.95	0.97	1.02	1.94	2.45	6.41	2.48	1.48
4th quarter	35.71	3.98	2.23	6.97	4.26	1.23	1.22	2.38	3.06	7.62	2.31	1.64
1970 1st quarter	36.46	4.02	2.26	7.14	3.88	1.21	1.06	2.27	3.17	7.04	2.53	1.56
2nd quarter	38.80	4.08	2.58	7.75	4.37	1.32	1.18	2.54	3.55	7.62	2.87	1.66
3rd quarter	38.76	3.86	2.17	6.75	4.71	1.20	1.11	2.19	3.09	7.52	2.79	1.70
4th quarter	40.25	4.38	2.54	7.04	5.15	1.50	1.29	2.60	3.79	8.48	2.96	1.87
1971 1st quarter	40.86 p	4.20	2.53 p	7.55	4.75	1.42	1.13	2.32	3.69	8.11	2.89	1.89 p
2nd quarter	42.54 p	4.70	2.81 p	7.84	5.53	1.47	1.25	2.44	3.87	8.40	3.06	1.96 p
3rd quarter	45.33 p	4.87	2.41 p	7.47	6.09	1.30	1.26p	2.37	3.54	8.88	3.13	2.01 p
4th quarter	44.93 p	5.18	2.76 p	6.84	6.47	1.61	1.48p	2.71	4.14	9.59	3.40	2.23 p
1972 1st quarter	48.64 p	5.16	2.77 p	8.25	5.87 p	1.58 p	1.42 p	2.95 p	4.49 p	9.79	3.61 p	2.34 p
2nd quarter		5.33										

† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions).
Sources: United Kingdom and Total: DTI
Other countries: OECD.

* The 1970 figures include exports of certain items valued at $138 million which are assigned to section 5 bv OECD but to section 9 by other reporting authorities.

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TABLE 5. WORLD TRADE

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million

	Exports (fob) from										Imports (cif)† into								
	World			Industrial countries			Primary producers			Volume of world exports 1963=100	World			Industrial countries			Primary producers		
		Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change				Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change	
		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*			over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*
1966	45.20			33.82			11.38			127	47.27			35.06			12.21		
1967	47.47	*(5.0)*		35.64	*(5.4)*		11.83	*(4.0)*		134	49.75	*(5.2)*		36.96	*(5.4)*		12.79	*(4.7)*	
1968	53.01	*(11.7)*		40.20	*(12.8)*		12.81	*(8.3)*		151	55.26	*(11.1)*		41.54	*(12.4)*		13.72	*(7.3)*	
1969	60.65	*(14.4)*		46.45	*(15.5)*		14.20	*(10.9)*		167	62.96	*(13.9)*		48.01	*(15.6)*		14.95	*(8.9)*	
1970	69.66	*(14.9)*		53.82	*(15.9)*		15.84	*(11.6)*		182	72.57	*(15.3)*		55.28	*(15.1)*		17.29	*(15.7)*	
1971	77.38p	*(11.1)*		60.07	*(11.6)*		17.31p	*(9.3)*		192	80.88p	*(11.5)*		61.37	*(11.0)*		19.51p	*(12.9)*	
1968 1st qtr	50.32	*(4.0)*	*(2.7)*	38.03	*(4.9)*	*(3.0)*	12.29	*(1.3)*	*(1.9)*	144	52.75	*(3.5)*	*(2.7)*	39.57	*(3.3)*	*(2.7)*	13.19	*(3.9)*	*(2.6)*
2nd qtr	50.85	*(1.1)*	*(3.4)*	38.23	*(0.5)*	*(3.7)*	12.63	*(2.7)*	*(2.4)*	145	53.35	*(1.1)*	*(2.9)*	39.86	*(0.8)*	*(2.9)*	13.48	*(2.2)*	*(2.8)*
3rd qtr	54.64	*(7.4)*	*(4.5)*	41.64	*(8.9)*	*(5.1)*	13.00	*(3.0)*	*(2.8)*	154	56.51	*(5.9)*	*(4.0)*	42.64	*(7.0)*	*(4.4)*	13.88	*(2.9)*	*(2.9)*
4th qtr	55.88	*(2.3)*	*(2.8)*	42.57	*(2.2)*	*(3.0)*	13.31	*(2.4)*	*(2.0)*	159	58.19	*(3.0)*	*(2.9)*	43.85	*(2.8)*	*(3.3)*	14.35	*(3.4)*	*(1.6)*
1969 1st qtr	55.67	*(−0.4)*	*(2.5)*	42.29	*(−0.7)*	*(2.7)*	13.37	*(0.5)*	*(1.8)*	154	58.11	*(−0.1)*	*(2.6)*	44.19	*(0.8)*	*(3.3)*	13.93	*(−2.9)*	*(0.4)*
2nd qtr	60.38	*(8.5)*	*(4.8)*	46.51	*(10.0)*	*(5.3)*	13.87	*(3.7)*	*(3.4)*	168	62.63	*(7.8)*	*(4.5)*	48.14	*(8.9)*	*(5.0)*	14.49	*(4.1)*	*(3.0)*
3rd qtr	62.18	*(3.0)*	*(4.3)*	47.51	*(2.1)*	*(4.3)*	14.67	*(5.8)*	*(4.2)*	171	64.43	*(2.9)*	*(4.1)*	48.95	*(1.7)*	*(3.8)*	15.48	*(6.8)*	*(5.1)*
4th qtr	64.14	*(3.1)*	*(3.3)*	49.25	*(3.6)*	*(3.5)*	14.89	*(1.5)*	*(2.8)*	173	66.48	*(3.2)*	*(3.3)*	50.58	*(3.3)*	*(3.3)*	15.90	*(2.7)*	*(3.2)*
1970 1st qtr	66.74	*(4.1)*	*(3.8)*	51.47	*(4.5)*	*(4.1)*	15.27	*(2.6)*	*(2.9)*	174	69.02	*(3.8)*	*(3.7)*	52.97	*(4.7)*	*(4.0)*	16.05	*(1.0)*	*(2.5)*
2nd qtr	69.43	*(4.0)*	*(3.3)*	53.42	*(3.8)*	*(3.4)*	16.01	*(4.8)*	*(3.2)*	184	71.70	*(3.9)*	*(3.4)*	54.77	*(3.4)*	*(3.3)*	16.93	*(5.5)*	*(3.8)*
3rd qtr	70.32	*(1.3)*	*(2.3)*	54.19	*(1.4)*	*(2.5)*	16.13	*(0.7)*	*(1.6)*	182	73.28	*(2.2)*	*(2.9)*	55.77	*(1.8)*	*(2.6)*	17.51	*(3.4)*	*(4.0)*
4th qtr	72.20	*(2.7)*	*(2.3)*	56.02	*(3.4)*	*(2.7)*	16.18	*(0.3)*	*(0.9)*	189	75.74	*(3.4)*	*(2.9)*	57.60	*(3.3)*	*(2.5)*	18.14	*(3.6)*	*(4.0)*
1971 1st qtr	73.97	*(2.4)*	*(2.8)*	57.40	*(2.5)*	*(2.8)*	16.57	*(2.4)*	*(2.8)*	188	77.73	*(2.6)*	*(3.0)*	58.64	*(1.8)*	*(2.7)*	19.09	*(5.3)*	*(3.8)*
2nd qtr	76.70	*(3.7)*	*(3.7)*	59.13	*(3.0)*	*(3.5)*	17.56	*(6.0)*	*(4.3)*	194	80.32	*(3.3)*	*(2.9)*	60.96	*(4.0)*	*(3.0)*	19.36	*(1.4)*	*(2.5)*
3rd qtr	80.34	*(4.7)*	*(3.1)*	62.26	*(5.3)*	*(3.1)*	18.08	*(2.9)*	*(2.9)*	198	82.12	*(2.2)*	*(2.3)*	62.35	*(2.3)*	*(2.7)*	19.77	*(2.1)*	*(0.9)*
4th qtr	79.82p	*(−0.6)*		61.72	*(−0.9)*	*(3.1)*	18.10 p	*(0.1)*		191	83.16 p	*(1.3)*		63.77	*(2.3)*	*(4.0)*	19.39p	*(−1.9)*	
1972 1st qtr				67.23	*(8.9)*					199				69.50	*(9.0)*				

* See definitions.
† Imports into Canada and the United States are valued fob.
Sources: Industrial countries: OECD.
Primary producers: International Monetary Fund (seasonally adjusted by DTI).
Volume index: United Nations (seasonally adjusted by DTI).

TABLE 6. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted

1963 = 100

	Industrial countries †	Canada	United States †	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Sweden	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
Weights	100.0	3.4	50.9	5.7	40.0	8.5	1.4	25.1	7.8	10.6	4.0
1966	123	127	126	136	118	113	124	117	117	116	118
1967	128	131	131	162	119	113	127	119	121	114	128
1968	137	140	138	190	128	119	132	129	126	127	136
1969	147	146	145	222	140	123	141	143	142	144	141
1970	150	149	139	258	148	125	151	152	150	153	150
1971	152	154	139	270	152	126	151	156	158	156	146
1968 1st quarter	133	134	135	177	124	117	126	125	127	120	133
2nd quarter	135	138	137	187	123	118	132	122	108	127	135
3rd quarter	139	139	139	194	130	120	136	131	132	129	136
4th quarter	142	143	140	203	135	122	136	137	138	136	141
1969 1st quarter	144	147	143	205	137	122	138	140	138	139	144
2nd quarter	147	146	144	218	141	124	142	144	142	144	147
3rd quarter	149	145	146	227	142	124	145	145	144	145	144
4th quarter	149	148	145	238	142	124	149	145	144	150	131
1970 1st quarter	150	150	141	245	147	125	150	152	150	153	152
2nd quarter	151	150	141	258	148	125	153	153	150	156	150
3rd quarter	151	149	140	264	148	126	154	152	149	153	149
4th quarter	148	149	135	263	149	126	155	152	151	152	151
1971 1st quarter	151	151	138	268	151	126	154	156	155	159	149
2nd quarter	152	152	140	265	151	126	152	155	154	158	145
3rd quarter	152	155	138	274	151	126	150	155	160	155	142
4th quarter	153	158	140	274	152	126	152	156	163	152	150
1972 1st quarter	156	160	143	284	155	121	153	161	166	158	149

† The United States series has been revised from 1967.
Source: OECD.

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Half-a-million foreign visitor arrivals in June

About 581,000 foreign visitors (excluding Commonwealth citizens and visitors from the Irish Republic) arrived in the United Kingdom in June.

The increase in the June figure was about 2 per cent over the same month last year.

Over 2,250,000 foreign visitors came to Britain in the first half of 1972. This was a rise of 11 per cent on the corresponding period of last year.

Commenting on these figures, a British Tourist Authority spokesman said the higher rate of increase in arrivals in the early months of the year was further evidence of the success of the BTA's efforts to promote travel to Britain outside the peak summer months.

Seasonally adjusted figures

The seasonally adjusted figures for June, at 413,000 is comparatively low. The figures for recent months suggest the possibility of some slowing down of the upward trend which began in the early months of the year.

Notes

The figures in the table are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than US citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April 1971 compared with a year earlier was partly due to Easter having been later that year than 1970. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of varying date of Easter on the number of Western Europe Visitors.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

Thousands per month

	Total		Western Europe		United States		Other foreign countries	
1964	160		95		49		16	
1965	180		108		56		17	
1966	207		123		63		21	
1967	227		134		70		23	
1968	259		157		73		29	
1969	320		190		95		35	
1970	378		221		117		41	
1971	416		241		129		46	
1970	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally ad justed
January	149	349	88	200	38	108	23	41
February	147	351	92	201	35	109	19	41
March	296	396	207	228	63	125	27	43
April	312	372	201	227	79	105	32	40
May	415	382	252	238	123	107	41	37
June	509	372	265	223	197	112	48	37
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	410	103	233	46	126	27	51
February	182	422	119	253	40	122	23	47
March	248	389	160	230	60	116	27	43
April	411	432	278	263	97	125	36	44
May	459	413	266	242	146	126	47	45
June	571	405	304	243	212	118	55	44
July	908	385	560	220	265	120	83	45
August	690	382	373	216	239	120	78	46
September	479	405	229	226	184	133	65	46
October	371	448	198	252	125	149	48	47
November	242	442	145	253	69	144	28	45
December	256	460	158	260	65	150	33	50
1972								
January	209	482	122	274	56	154	31	54
February	190	459	119	259	46	145	25	55
March	391	517	273	293	84	168	34	56
April	406	495	252	292	114	152	41	51
May	500	450	285	261	166	144	49	45
June	581	413	307	248	213	118	61	47

Source: Home Office

Retailers' stocks in June

The value of stocks at current prices held by retailers at the end of June showed an increase of 8 per cent over the corresponding month last year; at constant prices there was an increase of 3 per cent. As in May, these increases are somewhat less than those recorded in March and April of this year.

LEVEL OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*

(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	152	162	164	164	164	158	165	163	177	196	169
1971	N.A.	N.A.	174	175	179	181	169	176	178	193	210	186
1972	174	179	192	192	194	195						
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*6*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*7*	*10*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*11*	*10*	*8*	*8*						
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	117	119	126	126	126	125	119	124	122	131	145	124
1971	N.A.	N.A.	124	123	125	126	118	122	123	133	144	127
1972	118	120	129	129	130	130						
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*–*	*−3*	*−1*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−2*	*−2*	*−2*	*1*	*−1*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*−1*	*−2*	*–*	*1*	*−2*	*−2*	*1*	*1*	*–*	*3*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3*						

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

Business Monitor

The following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH.

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- Overalls and men's shirts underwear etc for first quarter
- Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries for first quarter
- Narrow fabrics for first quarter
- Printing bookbinding and paper goods mechinery for first quarter.

Service and distributive series

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:

- Instalment credit business of finance houses for June
- Instalment credit business of retailers for June.

Miscellaneous series

Monthly at £5.25 a year post free:

- Motor vehicle registrations for June.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on August 10, on page 261.

Turnover of the catering trades in June

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the second quarter was over 2 per cent more than in the first quarter of the year after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This maintains the previous upward trend.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1972 1st quarter	9	13	7	10	–
2nd quarter	9	13	9	8	6
June	10	12	10	9	9

Note: The Easter holiday was split between the first and second quarters in 1972 but fell entirely in the second quarter in 1971.

Value of Catering Trades Turnover Seasonally Adjusted

1964=100

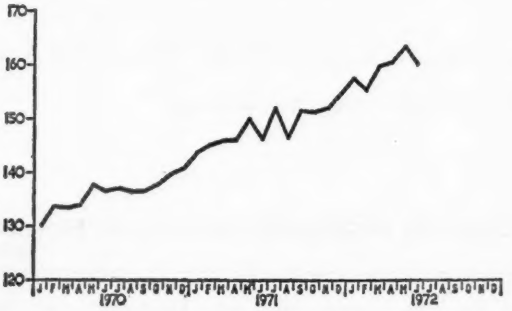

TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1964 = 100

		Value at current prices (Turnover in 1964 — £1,985 million)
1964		100
1965		106
1966		111
1967		113
1968		117
1969		126
1970		136
1971		149
1969	1st quarter	123
	2nd quarter	125
	3rd quarter	127
	4th quarter	129
1970	1st quarter	133
	2nd quarter	136
	3rd quarter	137
	4th qaarter	140
1971	1st quarter	145
	2nd quarter	148
	3rd quarter	150
	4th quarter	153
1972	1st quarter	158
	2nd quarter	161
1971	October	151
	November	152
	December*	155
1972	January	158
	February	156
	March*	160
	April	161
	May	164
	June*	160
1972	January-March	158
	April-June	161
Percentage increase		2

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The June 1972 period was the five weeks from May 28, 1972 to July 1, 1972. The June 1971 period was the five weeks from May 30, 1971 to July 3, 1971.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, August 11, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Moods of Love	BR/E 36343/13/8/77	21	August 7	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	EMI Ltd.
Mining Review No. 12-25th Year	BR/E 36348/13/8/77	11	August 9	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board.
For The Love of Ada	BR/E 36350/13/8/77	89	August 10	Tigon Pictures Ltd.	Tigon British Film Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2253	BR/E 36205/13/8/77	8	August 11	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2253 A	BR/E 36206/13/8/77	7	August 11	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Shaft's Big Score	F 36344	105	August 7	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	MGM Inc. And Shaft Productions Ltd.
Junior Bonner	F 36345	103	August 7	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	A.B.C. Pictures Corporation
The Clowns	F 36346	92	August 7	Curzon Film Distributors Ltd.	Federico Fellini, Rome
Murder Czech Style	F 36347	87	August 7	Curzon Film Distributors Ltd.	Barrondov Film Studios. Prague
The Scavengers	F 36349	87	August 10	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Counselor Films
Robinson Crusoe	F 36351	110	August 10	Avco Embassy Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Avant Films S.A. Mexico
They Call Me Trinity	F 36352	92	August 10	Avco Embassy Pictures (UK) Ltd.	West Films S.R.L. Rome

Amendments to the Register:

The title of the film 'Butterflies Don't Cry' (F 36285) registered July 5, 1972, has been amended to 'As You Like It'.

The playing time of the film 'The Ballad of Cable Hogue' (F 35335) registered February 8, 1971 has been amended to 98 minutes.

The playing time of the film 'Slaughterhouse Five' (F 36273) registered June, 29, 1972, has been amended to 101 minutes.

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Turnover of the motor trades in June 1972

THE total turnover of the motor trades in June was 22 per cent more than a year earlier. This brought the average increase in the second quarter to 20 per cent, considerably more than in the first quarter.

Sales of new motor vehicles were up by 40 per cent in June compared with June 1971, one of the largest monthly increases in the past year. The average increase on a year earlier of 35 per cent in the second quarter was about the same as in the third and fourth quarters of 1971 but greater than in the first quarter this year. Sales of secondhand vehicles in June were 20 per cent more by value than a year ago: the average increase in the second quarter, at 16 per cent, was not very different from the first quarter.

Other sales and receipts (mainly sales of petrol, oil, spares and accessories and receipts from repairs and servicing) were up by 10 per cent compared with a year earlier both in June and in the second quarter, much the same rate of increase as in other recent periods.

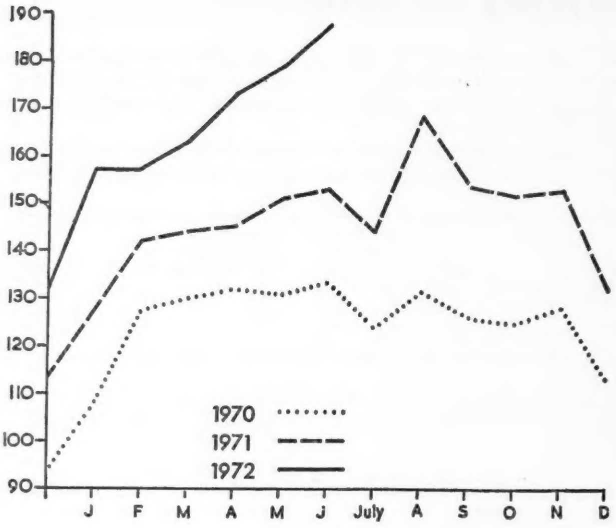
Notes

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the effects of price changes, including changes in purchase tax.

Turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars.

The statistics are *not* seasonally adjusted.

TURNOVER OF THE MOTOR TRADES AT CURRENT PRICES
Index numbers total turnover per week 1967=100



INDEX NUMBERS OF TURNOVER PER WEEK AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES ON A YEAR EARLIER†

1967=100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1967 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total turnover (£4,198 million)																	
1967	100	96	106	102	97	92	99	97	106	103	109	107	100	98	101	104	87
1968	109	119	108	106	102	108	122	127	106	112	106	106	109	103	106	111	91
1969	111	109	120	113	103	102	110	116	123	116	121	110*	120	110	109	106	93
1970	126	122	132	127	121	107	127	130	132	131	133	124	131	126	125	128	113
1971	147	138	150	155	145	127	142	144	145	151	153	144	168	154	152	153	132
1972	170 ‡	159	180			157	157	163	173	179	188						
1971	17	13	14	22	19	19	12	11	10	15	15	15	29	23	22	19	17
1972	18 §	15	20			23	11	14	19	19	22						
Analysis of turnover: Sales of new motor vehicles (£1,475 million)																	
1967	100	99	110	96	95	95	103	100	111	107	110	104	94	92	98	107	83
1968	109	139	102	96	99	127	144	147	94	114	99	90	102	97	102	118	76
1969	105	110	119	104	87	97	115	120	131	114	113	93*	119	100	95	90	75
1970	123	125	133	120	113	100	132	139	136	128	134	112	130	119	117	122	103
1971	155	145	159	163	153	133	150	151	158	159	159	132	194	162	161	163	138
1972	195 ‡	177	214			186	166	178	208	210	221						
1971	26	16	19	35	35	33	14	8	16	25	18	18	49	36	37	33	34
1972	29 §	22	35			40	11	18	32	32	40						
Sales of second hand motor vehicles (£766 million)																	
1967	100	93	112	106	90	79	100	99	111	107	118	111	103	104	101	101	67
1968	103	118	107	102	86	94	130	130	106	112	103	104	104	97	96	94	68
1969	100	101	112	99	88	89	104	110	118	108	111	95*	108	95	95	96	71
1970	112	112	121	114	102	92	119	121	125	123	115	110	124	109	113	114	83
1971	134	127	139	145	124	106	136	136	134	141	141	137	158	141	135	140	104
1972	155 ‡	149	161			129	154	161	151	162	169						
1971	19	13	15	27	22	15	14	12	8	14	22	24	27	29	19	23	25
1972	17 §	17	16			22	13	18	12	15	20						
All other sales and receipts (£1,958 million)																	
1967	100	94	101	104	101	95	95	93	100	98	104	108	103	101	102	103	98
1968	111	104	113	115	111	100	102	111	115	112	114	118	115	110	112	112	110
1969	121	112	124	126	121	111	110	115	120	121	130	131*	126	123	125	122	116
1970	133	123	136	137	135	118	126	126	131	136	140	139	134	137	136	137	132
1971	146	137	148	154	147	132	137	142	140	149	154	155	152	153	152	150	139
1972	157 ‡	150	163			145	151	154	155	163	169						
1971	10	11	9	12	9	11	9	13	7	9	10	11	14	12	12	9	5
1972	10 §	9	10			10	10	9	11	9	10						

† The periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are five weeks.
‡ Index numbers for period January to June 1972.
§ Percentage increase for period January to June 1972 compared with the corresponding period for 1971.

MAN-MADE FIBRES

Quarterly analysis of production

PRODUCTION by weight of synthetic fibres in the second quarter of 1972 was 9 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1971, and production of viscose plus acetate was 4 per cent more. Within the total for synthetic fibres, production of continuous filament yarn was 3 per cent more and staple fibre 16 per cent more. Under the heading 'viscose plus acetate', production of continuous filament yarn was 15 per cent less and staple fibre 14 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1971.

Figures issued by the Man-made Fibres Producers Committee are now given in metric tons; the table has been converted to maintain continuity.

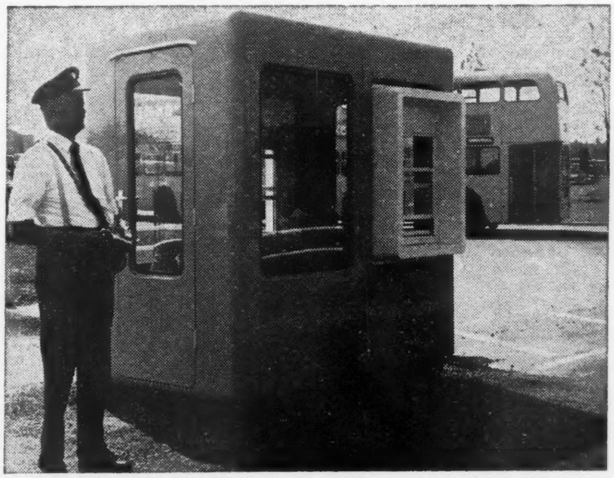
ANALYSIS OF MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

	Total		Continuous filament		Staple fibre	
	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate
1961	66.2	191.3	39.7	79.2	26.5	112.2
1962	83.0	201.5	51.7	80.2	31.2	121.3
1963	105.4	220.8	64.3	85.5	41.1	135.3
1964	126.4	247.9	75.1	96.4	51.3	151.5
1965	148.0	243.0	81.6	98.2	66.4	144.9
1966	174.8	225.1	95.8	90.7	78.9	134.4
1967	194.1	239.1	108.2	90.7	85.9	148.5
1968	268.4	270.8	144.3	97.5	124.1	173.3
1969	291.4	262.5	155.9	96.6	135.5	166.0
1970	336.9	262.5	166.6	90.9	170.3	171.6
1971	357.3	255.7	191.2	85.2	166.1	170.6
1969 1st quarter	71.3	70.6	39.5	25.8	31.8	44.8
2nd quarter	75.7	68.0	39.4	25.3	36.3	42.7
3rd quarter	70.4	55.3	37.4	20.2	33.1	35.2
4th quarter	74.0	68.6	39.6	25.3	34.3	43.3
1970 1st quarter	78.2	68.5	38.4	25.0	39.8	43.5
2nd quarter	87.4	68.3	43.0	24.6	44.4	43.7
3rd quarter	84.2	64.5	40.9	19.8	43.3	44.7
4th quarter	87.0	61.2	44.3	21.5	42.7	39.7
1971 1st quarter	92.5	64.8	49.6	22.6	42.9	42.2
2nd quarter	89.6	63.6	48.5	21.0	41.1	42.6
3rd quarter	86.1	61.7	45.9	20.4	40.2	41.3
4th quarter	89.1	65.7	47.3	21.2	41.9	44.5
1972 1st quarter	88.1	57.7	44.9	14.7	43.2	43.0
2nd quarter	97.4	66.4	49.9	17.8	47.5	48.6

The heading 'Viscose + acetate' includes triacetate.

(†) From July 1967 the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis: previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.



Fifteen Europa units, designed by Glasdon Ltd. of Blackpool and moulded in fibreglass reinforced plastics, are being used for security control around the Olympic athletics stadium and village site at Munich. The Europa kiosk pictured is in use as a car park pay booth at Blackpool's new zoo.

Deliveries

THE total deliveries of man-made fibres in the second quarter of 1972 were 9 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1971. Deliveries of continuous filament yarns to the home trade during the second quarter of 1972 were 3 per cent less than in the second quarter of 1971, while deliveries of staple fibre were 12 per cent more.

DELIVERIES OF CONTINUOUS FILAMENT YARNS (*a*)

Thousand metric tons

		Home						
	Total	Total	Broad weaving	Weft knitting	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres etc.)	Other purposes	Exports as yarn (*b*)
1964	176.9	134.1	39.5	25.8	19.3	43.4	6.0	42.9
1965	180.3	140.7	40.4	25.0	21.4	48.1	6.8	39.6
1966	183.8	149.5	41.1	30.9	20.9	48.6	7.9	34.4
1967	198.4	156.9	34.2	39.6	25.3	48.9	8.9	41.5
1968	238.4	188.9	40.0	54.9	32.0	52.2	9.8	49.4
1969	242.7	193.6	39.2	51.9	35.3	58.8	8.4	49.1
1970	254.8	198.1	35.3	63.7	38.0	53.3	7.8	56.7
1971	261.4	198.7	34.0	69.9	41.4	43.5	9.9	62.7
1971 1st qtr.	69.3	53.9	8.6	20.0	10.5	12.7	2.2	15.3
2nd qtr.	64.5	49.6	8.3	17.1	10.3	11.1	2.8	14.9
3rd qtr.	60.1	44.6	7.5	15.7	9.7	9.5	2.2	15.5
4th qtr.	67.6	50.6	9.6	17.1	10.9	10.3	2.7	17.0

		Home						
	Total	Total	Broad weaving	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres, etc.)	Other purposes	Textured or for texturing for all purposes other than carpets or industrial	Exports as yarn (*b*)
1972 1st qtr.	63.3	46.0	8.8 (*c*)	10.0	9.8	2.7	14.8	17.3
2nd qtr.	64.5	48.0	9.4(*c*)	10.0	10.4	2.7	15.6	16.5

(*a*) The classification of end uses was revised in January 1968 and the figures for deliveries to individual industries 1968 to 1971 might not be fully comparable with those for earlier years. From January 1972 a further reclassification was introduced: deliveries of textured yarns and yarns for texturing, which were previously included in the figures for individual industries, are shown separately from the first quarter 1972.

(*b*) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

(*c*) Includes 3.1 thousand metric tons for carpets and rugs.

DELIVERIES OF STAPLE FIBRE (*a*)

Thousand metric tons

		Home					
	Total	Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Flax spinning	Other systems and sundries	Exports (*b*)
1964	208.6	158.6	62.0	57.8	17.4	21.5	50.1
1965	204.4	151.8	57.0	56.9	13.3	24.5	52.7
1966	204.5	147.6	52.1	57.0	12.8	25.6	57.0
1967	234.5	152.9	47.9	58.2	19.1	27.8	81.6
1968	282.4	173.1	52.3	58.2	26.3	36.3	109.3
1969	299.3	169.2	51.1	51.5	28.0	38.6	130.1
1970	329.4	191.4	57.6	57.1	31.5	45.2	138.1
1971	338.7	185.9	59.6	50.1	29.3	46.9	152.9
1971 1st qtr.	88.7	49.4	16.8	13.2	6.9	12.5	39.3
2nd qtr.	82.4	45.2	15.0	12.5	6.3	11.5	37.2
3rd qtr.	82.1	41.8	13.0	11.1	7.1	10.7	40.2
4th qtr.	85.6	49.4	14.9	13.3	9.0	12.3	36.2

		Home				
	Total	Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Other systems and sundries	Exports (*b*)
1972 1st qtr.	89.0	43.1	11.5	7.4	24.3	45.9
2nd qtr.	95.9	50.4	13.6	8.7	28.2	45.5

(*a*) The classification of end uses was revised in January 1972, and the figures for deliveries to individual industries from the first quarter 1972 are not comparable with those for earlier years.

(*b*) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

MAN-MADE FIBRES

Production in June

In the second quarter 1972 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 12 per cent more than in the first quarter. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in June was 10 per cent more than in June 1971 with output of continuous filament 5 per cent more and staple fibre 14 per cent more.

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1971, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1972 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

Tel. 01-799 5688, ext. 111 or 264.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

		Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964		374.3	171.5	202.8
1965		391.0	179.8	211.2
1966		399.9	186.6	213.3
1967		433.2	198.9	234.4
1968		539.1	241.8	297.4
1969		553.9	252.5	301.5
1970		599.4	257.6	341.9
1971		613.1	276.4	336.7
1970	1st quarter	146.8	63.4	83.4
	2nd quarter	155.7	67.6	88.0
	3rd quarter	148.7	60.7	88.0
	4th quarter	148.3	65.8	82.5
1971	1st quarter	157.2	72.1	85.1
	2nd quarter	153.2	69.5	83.7
	3rd quarter	147.8	66.3	81.5
	4th quarter	154.8	68.5	86.4
1972	1st quarter	145.7	59.6	86.2
	2nd quarter	163.7	67.7	96.0
1971	January	52.2	24.7	27.6
	February	48.3	22.3	26.0
	March	56.7	25.2	31.5
	April	51.0	22.4	28.6
	May	52.9	24.5	28.3
	June	49.4	22.5	26.8
	October	52.4	23.6	28.8
	November	52.0	23.2	28.9
	December	50.4	21.7	28.7
1972	January	48.0	22.6	25.3
	February	45.2	17.1	28.1
	March	52.6	19.8	32.7
	April	52.3	20.3	32.0
	May	57.3	23.8	33.5
	June	54.1	23.6	30.5

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES 1963 = 100

1964		117	
1965		129	
1966		142	
1967		154	
1968		201	
1969		213	
1970		238	
1971		252	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970	1st quarter	228	214
	2nd quarter	248	236
	3rd quarter	234	258
	4th quarter	241	243
1971	1st quarter	263	252
	2nd quarter	253	244
	3rd quarter	241	257
	4th quarter	250	254
1972	1st quarter	241	231
	2nd quarter	267	259
1971	March	271	259
	April	255	241
	May	258	246
	June	246	246
	October	250	257
	November	260	254
	December	239	252
1972	January	250	243
	February	230	218
	March	243	234
	April	253	240
	May	273	261
	June	276	275

Steel consumption and stocks in the second quarter of 1972

Consumption of steel

Consumption of finished steel in the second quarter of 1972 is provisionally estimated at 4,062,000 tonnes after seasonal adjustment (5,565,000 tonnes ingot equivalent). Quarterly figures are shown in the table. There has been a slight increase in consumption over the level of the second half of 1971, though the figures may include some making good of work lost during the miners' strike.

Stocks

Returns so far received for the second quarter of 1972 indicate that consumers' and merchants' stocks fell by 149,900 tonnes (205,300 tonnes ingot equivalent). Stocks, at 12.9 weeks' use, have now come down to the upper end of the range of 12-13 weeks' use thought to be normal.

FINISHED STEEL: ESTIMATED UNITED KINGDOM CONSUMPTION

N.B. All quantities are expressed in metric units (1 imperial ton = 1.016 tonnes)

		Actual consumption				Seasonally adjusted consumption thousand tonnes	
		thousand tonnes		Per cent change over previous year			
		(a)		(a)		(a)	
1967	1st quarter	4,065		− 6.5		4,026	
	2nd quarter	4,151		− 4.5		3,900	
	3rd quarter	3,526		−10.0		3,813	
	4th quarter	4,098		+ 6.4		4,101	
	Total	15,840		− 3.8			
1968	1st quarter	4,246		+ 4.5		4,078	
	2nd quarter	4,299		+ 3.6		4,146	
	3rd quarter	3,992		+13.2		4,308	
	4th quarter	4,298		+ 4.9		4,303	
	Total	16,835		+ 6.3			
1969	1st quarter	4,608		+ 8.5		4,434	
	2nd quarter	4,685		+ 9.0		4,525	
	3rd quarter	4,087		+ 2.4		4,419	
	4th quarter	4,402		+ 2.4		4,404	
	Total	17,782		+ 5.6			
1970	1st quarter	4,627		+ 0.4		4,514	
	2nd quarter	4,582		− 2.2		4,364	
	*3rd quarter	4,132		+ 1.1		4,463	
	4th quarter	4,296		− 2.4		4,296	
	Total	17,637		− 0.8			
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1971	1st quarter	4,660	4,696	+ 0.7		4,488	4,520
	2nd quarter (p)	4,318	4,303	− 5.8		4,172	4,158
	3rd quarter (p)	3,801	3,763	− 8.0		4,108	4,067
	4th quarter (p)	4,022	3,960	− 6.4		4,033	3,977
	Total (p)	16,801	16,722	− 4.7			
1972	1st quarter (p)		4,003		−14.8		3,907
	2nd quarter (p)		4,265		— 0.9		4,062

* 14-week statistical period; figures reduced to a 13-week basis for purposes of comparability.

(p) provisional.

(a) excluding welded tubes over 16 inch outer diameter.

(b) including welded tubes over 16 inch outer diameter.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal.*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	March 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	April 6 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	June 22 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	June 22 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	March 9 1972
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	July 13 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	June 15 1972
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Aug 10 1972
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	July 27 1972
N. Ireland (M)	Aug 3 1972
Computers, UK market (Q)	July 13 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct 7 1971
ECGD business (Q)	This week
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	Aug 3 1972
Engineering industries, orders and deliveries (M)	May 11 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Aug 10 1972
cinema admissions and takings (M)	July 20 1972
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Feb 3 1972
trends in film going (A)	Aug 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	July 20 1972
household consumption (Q)	Aug 10 1972
Footwear industry	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Aug 10 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	March 23 1972
industrial countries' trade and production (Q)	This week
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept 30 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
ECGD business (Q)	This week
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	April 13 1972
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	July 20 1972
value (M)	June 22 1972
value, analysis of trends (Q)	May 11 1972
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	July 20 1972
Hire-purchase business (M)	Aug 10 1972
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	April 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
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N. Ireland index (M)	Aug 3 1972
Wales index (Q)	July 6 1972
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
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book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	June 15 1972
investment and earnings overseas (A)	March 23 1972
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	March 23 1972
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production, quarterly analysis (Q)	This week
Motor industry:	
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estimated figures	Aug 10 1972
motor trades turnover (M)	This week
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Retail prices index (M)	July 27 1972
Retail trades:	
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sales, N. Ireland (M)	Aug 10 1972
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	March 30 1972
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK seaborne trade (A)	March 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	July 13 1972
retail (M)	This week
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug 5 1971
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	July 13 1972
cotton industry production (M)	Aug 3 1972
hosiery production (M)	June 29 1972
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	Aug 3 1972
orders and deliveries (M)	Aug 3 1972
wholesale houses' sales (M)	July 27 1972
wool exports (Q)	June 8 1972
wool output (M)	Aug 3 1972
Tourism:	
international (A)	Oct 28 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
UK official reserves (M)	Aug 10 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	March 9 1972
index numbers (M)	July 20 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	July 6 1972
Business Monitor titles	Aug 10 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	June 15 1972
ECGD local offices	July 27 1972
Guide to DTI	July 6 1972
Index July-Sept. 1971	Aug 3 1972
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	July 20 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	July 27 1972

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General Notice	
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
77E	Purchase tax—exports.
77X	Purchase tax—retail export schemes.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs duty and purchase tax.
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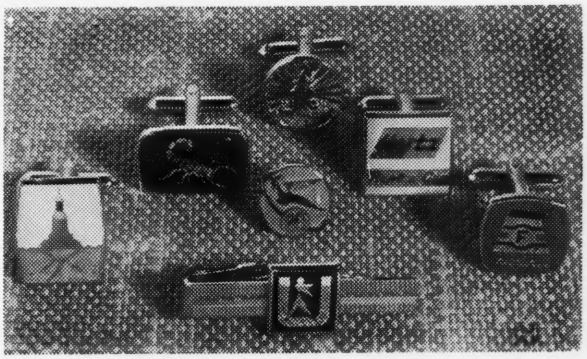

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